CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
[illegible], 51 Clark Street.

[illegible] to be no deviation from the fore[illegible]
"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The news from Vicksburg is cheering. [illegible] the glorious day begins to dawn. [illegible] now as if this strong fortress of [illegible] had, by this time, yielded to the [illegible] valor of our Western boys. [illegible] good news comes to us from every [illegible], and in unquestionable shape, [illegible] the coveted prize is within our [illegible], and there is hardly a chance for its [illegible]. At the latest advices Grant had [illegible] of Haines' Bluff, which may be [illegible] as the Gibraltar of the position, [illegible] was also inside of the outer rebel [illegible] which skirt the city on the north. [illegible] then in the very heat of a big fight, [illegible] every prospect of a successful en[illegible] into the city of Vicksburg, and the [illegible] of the entire rebel force therein [illegible]. If our hopes shall be realized, it [illegible] the severest blow that the "Con[illegible]" has received since the inaugu[illegible] of the rebellion—the "alimentary [illegible]" of the rebellion may be considered [illegible]. We shall wait with intense inter[illegible] further advices. This glorious news, [illegible] reached the city at an early hour [illegible] evening, aroused the liveliest [illegible] among the loyal people, [illegible] the street in front of the [illegible] office was soon thronged with a [illegible] anxious to obtain details of the [illegible] news. A few Copperheads mingled [illegible] crowd, and evinced the most pitiful [illegible]dency, cursing and swearing that [illegible] whole story was false. One half-witted [illegible]head was so overcome with des[illegible]ncy that he shouted "watch;" at the [illegible] of his voice, for several minutes, until [illegible] a watchman came and escorted him [illegible] lock-up, where, by quiet meditation [illegible] "sawdust," he may turn out by Mon[illegible] morning a sadder if not a better man.

[illegible]—The last word from the scene of [illegible] is—"REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 20. GEN. GRANT HAS CAPTURED NEARLY ALL."

[illegible] reports that come from the New York Tribune correspondent on the Rap[illegible]annock to the effect that Lee was about [illegible] the river and attack Hooker, needs [illegible] authority than it now has, as does [illegible] other story, from the World correspon[illegible], that Hooker was falling back on [illegible]ington to escape from the anticipated [illegible].

A PACKED DELEGATION.

[illegible]vernor Seymour cuts it fat. His dele[illegible] to the Chicago Canal Convention [illegible] Erastus Corning, E. C. Delevan and [illegible] Gould. When we say that Gov. [illegible] is himself largely interested in [illegible] Fox River Improvement in Wiscon[illegible], that Corning, Gould and Delevan are [illegible] associates and partners in that some[illegible] unprofitable if not desperate enter[illegible], and that they all come here, proba[illegible] by Seymour's advice, to oppose any[illegible] for the national safety that does not, [illegible] favor any attack upon the national [illegible] which does, include their forlorn [illegible] and more forlorn speculation in a [illegible] State, the delegates to the [illegible] who have nothing [illegible] the public interest to serve, [illegible] the people at large will see in advance [illegible] what direction their efforts will take. [illegible] Corning hung his project, hopeless as [illegible], upon the Canal bill when it was in [illegible]; and finally voted against the [illegible] and with the dog-in-the-manger fel[illegible] of Pennsylvania, and in defiance of [illegible] policy of his own State, when his [illegible] was rejected. It is not diffi[illegible] to see what the power that made him [illegible] has instructed him and his col[illegible] to do.

VALLANDIGHAM.

[illegible] from the Richmond papers [illegible] lamentations over the banish[illegible] of their friend, Vallandigham, to the [illegible] Tortugas, as they supposed. When [illegible] learn that his destiny is to the bosom [illegible] Confederacy, and not to the burn[illegible] sands of Florida, they ought to greatly [illegible] that the "Lincoln despotism" has [illegible] its rigor and cruelty. We [illegible], however, the rebels will be [illegible] disappointed in the dispo[illegible] made of the Northern Copperhead. [illegible] the first place, your true rebels hate [illegible]head, little less than they do an [illegible]tionist. They know Vallandigham [illegible] them no good down there, but that [illegible] and will serve them in the North, if [illegible] would but allow him to stop [illegible] treason, anarchy and disobe[illegible] to law, as heretofore. We guess his [illegible] friends will have to enter[illegible] until the war is over.

[illegible] ARE MOVING.

[illegible] contemporary in discuss[illegible] case of Vallandigham, says that [illegible] People are Moving!" So they are, [illegible] arrest and punishment of all [illegible] one who has just suffered [illegible] and we say, let the movement [illegible].

"My Maryland" Dick.

[illegible] Ledger, one of the leading [illegible] of Indiana, has the follow[illegible] the speech of "My Mary[illegible]" at Indianapolis:

[illegible] was succeeded by Hon. R. [illegible] of Illinois. Mr. Merrick's speech [illegible] in the extreme, and its ultra[illegible] will find no response in [illegible] larger portion of the Indiana [illegible] We are convinced that the masses [illegible] in this State are anxious that the [illegible] speedily put down, and thou[illegible] ranks fighting for [illegible]. Mr. Merrick's speech was not [illegible] made before so large a con[illegible] Democratic citizens of Indiana [illegible] at Indianapolis on Wednes[illegible] violent in tone, imprudent and [illegible] we fear will have the [illegible]. It should be a source [illegible] speech was made in the [illegible].

[illegible] many of the prominent par[illegible] that affair. It is stated that after [illegible] had vapored his treason for [illegible] minutes, one of the Vice Presi[illegible] tugged at his coat tails [illegible] compel him to take his [illegible], thereby severely infring[illegible] of speech."

[illegible] Described by [illegible]

[illegible] of the 14th instant, in [illegible] the prevalence of vice in [illegible] following from a [illegible] the Atlanta (Ga.) Commonwealth:

[illegible]

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1863. NUMBER 290.

[illegible] sands are won and lost; and frequently, to make the unsuspecting stake his last dollar, he is drugged with poisonous whisky. To cap the climax of their wickedness, it is not unfrequently the case that common women of the town have apartments hard by the gambler's table. How degenerate! How many men, in an evil hour, have been fleeced of their all by these practicable swindlers? How many families, in an hour or a day, have been reduced to penury and wretchedness! Truly, war is a great calamity. For the time it seems that principle yields to passion, honesty to avarice, vice to virtue. Reason herself, amid the mighty tempest, loses her empire. It may be asked, why is all this allowed? Why do not the authorities prevent it? This I can't answer. Some think they connive at it; some think they are guilty of the grossest criminal negligence, and others think that such are merely evils of the times that cannot well be put down. The wickedness of this city, and its contaminating influences, are certainly greatly to be deplored.

That the "offscourings of creation are assembled in Richmond for the vilest of purposes," no one who remembers that the Confederate "Congress" and "government" have there a seat, will venture to deny.

CAUSE OF HOOKER'S DEFEAT.

Horrible Blunders of a General.

Part taken by the 11th Army Corps in the Recent Battle.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

BROOKS' STATION, VA., May 17, 1863.

While much has been written in praise, palliation, and censure of the men of the 11th army corps, I have seen in none of the journals any correct statement in detail of the important part and position taken by them in the recent engagement on the Rappahannock. When we remember, also, that upon this corps has hinged all that may be of reverse or defeat of General Hooker's most admirable plans and splendid developments of them, it is of consequence that not only the truth, but the whole truth, be stated. Whatever may have been the degree of success won by the General Government, (and I claim it was great, and the Potomac army so deem it to-day,) it cannot be denied that a needless disaster was permitted to happen at Chancellorsville. Upon whom rests the fault?

The great generator of panic is surprise. Surprise, especially in broad daylight, is most hated by all military commanders, because in the majority of cases it is synonymous with incompetency, stupidity, or treachery. That one brigade (German) behaved badly is admitted; that they ran, panic-stricken through the lines of the other brigades, discouraging them, is true; but that the fault was the commanders'—and that the result must have been the same with any troops, of any condition of discipline or nationality, in from three to five minutes, is most certain, as the public may judge when I state the facts.

The line of battle taken by the 11th corps was formed early Saturday morning, and kept during the day. It was a long, weak line, that might have been pierced at almost any point; and, making it still feebler, one brigade was detached to pursue the retreating(?) rebels! No advantage of ground was gained by thus extending it. Rifle-pits had been dug along the front, affording our troops a large measure of safety while firing upon the enemy, attempting to sweep over the open field before them.

Meanwhile, the rebels were busy trying our lines, in order to seize upon and profit by its weak points. About noon it became quite evident they had made their decision, for large bodies were distinctly seen passing along the Kathanpin Road, in the direction of our right flank. This road branches off from the plank road, eight miles from Fredericksburg, at a place called Decker's. At Ford's Tavern, four miles from Decker's, it receives Brock's Road, running almost at right angles with it, and intersecting the plank road and the old turnpike. (A glance at any one of the published maps or diagrams of the late fight will show the great facility these roads gave for massing forces upon our right.) Their course and relation to each other ought to have suggested the probability of the movement, and caused such a disposition of forces as would have enabled us to meet it promptly and effectually. But the wisest of men seem fated to seasons of stupidity. The commander of the first division was not aware of the existence of the roads, or the topography of the locality. When asked by one of his regimental commanders: "Do you know where you are?" he answered "No, I don't know as I do!" "Do you know anything of the roads of this section?" "No."

When called off at last, without command of any general officer, they broke by files and companies, but reformed behind the gallant 25th Ohio. I cite the 25th, not that they did better than others, but to show the consummate skill with which the division was handled. The 75th and 25th Ohio regiments acquitted themselves like men who had a country and honor to defend, while the 17th Connecticut, although under fire for the first time, equaled the most veteran in splendid conduct. The loss in McLean's brigade is very great, both in the ranks and in the field officers. The noble Riley is dead. The heroic Richardson is dangerously wounded. The brave and undaunted Noble, faint from loss of blood, leaves the field to his gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, who gave up his life in the very act of entreating his men to stand fast by the flag of the country of his adoption and of his love.

This same regimental officer then went to an old resident Yankee clock-peddler and got a description of them, and then made a rough diagram, and brought it to his undisturbed general! But even after this he failed to appreciate the significance of these numerous roads as a channel for the rapid movement of troops. The day wore idly away with us, while the rebels were perfecting their plans. At about 2 p. m. Capt. Santer, Co. B, 55th Ohio, out on picket, sent in his first sergeant with word that the enemy was massing on the extreme right with infantry and artillery. Subsequently scouts from the 25th Ohio brought the General the intelligence that the enemy were in full force upon our right. After a while a cavalry officer came dashing down the road, announcing that the enemy were in full force on our right with artillery! These thrice-repeated warnings ought to have roused the most lethargic keeper of such holy interests as were assembling in the balances of that hour. But they fell upon ears that heeded them not! No change of front was ordered. No adequate obstructions were placed in the way of the advancing hosts. The artillery all remained in its former position, ready to repel only a front attack—the front and flank skirmishers had not even a line of communication with each other! Such was the position of affairs with the 1st division, occupying the extreme right. No wonder the fear became general and painfully evident to every subordinate officer, that our flank was being turned!

At 6 p. m. the attack commenced without premonition. No mounted sentinel came galloping up with the news; but very little of picket firing heralded it. The first note of warning that the shock had come, was the shock itself. A tremendous volley of musketry, immediately followed by a deluge of grape and canister, and the rebels were upon us in overwhelming numbers, in three concentric columns. One was moving down the turnpike, one down Brock's road, and the other farther to the left, and, as their prisoners stated, in full brigade line and forty deep, while a section of their artillery was brought up to a position in the road commanding our line, which it swept.

What could 4,000 men do with 30,000? Their flank and rear being entirely exposed to its foes, and their position enfiladed at that. But now surely, after this surprise in the rear, they will change front; common sense demands that, and military science may well blush in shame if it be not instantly done. The commander of the 55th Ohio, his eye upon the right, detects it completely flanked. Putting spurs to his horse, he hastens to the division commander and shouts, "Our right is turned; may I change front?" "No," is the reply. In a moment he was with his regiment again, and seeing his right giving way, he flies to his General a second time. "The right is breaking, and no enemy in front of us; may I not change front, and at them in our rear?" "No," was the gruff reply; and thus soldiers who never yet had failed to do their duty, and whom Napoleon would have deemed worthy a place in the "Old Guard," were left in the trenches under an enfilading fire of grape and canister, and unable to discharge a musket directly or obliquely at their foes, who were sweeping them down.

It was a surprise! Who doubts it? and that in the broad daylight! There is not an officer in the corps, aside from the guilty, who will not affirm it. No troops in the world could have stood, placed as were the right of the 11th Army Corps. Far nobler would it be for the guilty to frankly acknowledge their errors than to skulk behind voiceless privates, with a charge of cowardice, and staining the memory of the heroic dead with defection, or robbing the bereaved of the consolations that their loved ones died with their soldiers' honor bright.

If Sigel had been in command of his old corps, none believed that such a surprise could have happened; yet who can doubt that responsibility rests upon him who was thrice notified of the danger which finally robbed us of a complete victory? Complete victory, I say, for I claim that such a fight and such results as Hooker there achieved, cannot be denominated a defeat, and the pride and indignation of every true soldier of the Potomac army is touched if it be intimated. Even as I write, our wounded surgeons state, as the admission of all the rebel officers they met on the other side, that they have received a such terrible punishment since the war commenced, and that if this is Joe Hooker's style of fighting they want no more of it.

CAVALRY.—The cavalry branch of the military service is evidently about to be greatly strengthened and enlarged. A Cleveland paper says that between seven hundred and eight hundred horses, for cavalry, have been purchased within the last ten days in that vicinity, and shipped to the order of the Government [illegible] where.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Vicksburg Pretty Certainly Ours.

DETAILS OF GRANT'S OPERATIONS FOR 20 DAYS.

Within that Time he Captures 70 Pieces of Artillery, Over 9,000 Prisoners, and Kills and Wounds a Large Number.

HAINES BLUFF CAPTURED BY OUR TROOPS.

Steele Carries The Rifle Pits on the North of Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG COMPLETELY INVESTED WITH 15 OR 20,000 OF THE ENEMY INSIDE, WHO ARE PRETTY SURE TO BE BAGGED.

The Enemy has Lost Nearly all his Artillery.

LATEST—"GENERAL GRANT HAS CAPTURED NEARLY ALL."

Confirmation from Rebel Sources.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following has just been received at the War Department.

MEMPHIS, May 23.—I forward the following just received from Col. John A. Rawlings, Assistant Adjutant General.

REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 20, 1863.

The army of Tennessee landed at Bruinsburg on the 30th of April. On the 1st of May we fought the battle of Port Gibson, and defeated the rebels under Gen. Bowen, whose loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was at least 1,550, and loss in artillery, five pieces.

On the 12th of May, at the battle of Raymond, the rebels were defeated with a loss of 800.

On the 14th of May we defeated Gen. Joe Johnston, and captured Jackson, with a loss to the enemy of 400, besides immense stores and manufactures, and nineteen pieces of artillery.

On the 16th of May we fought the bloody and decisive battle at Baker's Creek, in which the entire force of Vicksburg, under Gen. Pemberton, was defeated, with the loss of 29 pieces of artillery, and 4,000 men.

On the 17th of May, we defeated the same force at Big Black River bridge, with the loss of 2,600 men and 17 pieces of artillery.

On the 18th of May we invested Vicksburg closely. To-day General Steele carried the rifle-pits on the south of the city. The right wing of the army rests on the Mississippi above Vicksburg.

(Signed) JOHN A. RAWLINGS, A. A. G.

P. S.—I learn further that there are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in Vicksburg, and that Pemberton has lost nearly all his field artillery, and that the cannonading at Vicksburg closed about 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th. Major Gen. Grant has captured nearly all.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The National Republican announces, by permission of the President, the following dispatch from Memphis. It was received by the President at half past 12 o'clock:

MEMPHIS, May 23.

Col. Anson Stager brings official information from below to Wednesday. He says Gen. Grant has captured Haines' Bluff and the entire works of Vicksburg, a large number of prisoners, and fifty-seven pieces of rebel artillery. The battle is still raging, with every prospect of capturing the entire force in Vicksburg. We hold Jackson, Black River Bridge and Haines' Bluff. A report is making up for Washington. W. G. FULLER,

Assistant Manager of the Telegraph.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 23.

The news from below grows better. The report is that Grant has had an important engagement with the enemy at Big Black Railroad Bridge, taking the bridge, capturing 27 guns, a large number of prisoners, muskets and accoutrements of war. It is further reported that the rebels are falling back to Vicksburg, with the probable intention of escaping by the Yazoo. We had not heretofore obtained possession of this bridge. Gen. Grant landed at Grand Gulf, marching and fighting almost every day on the east side of Big Black River, till he reached Jackson. There he burned the railroad and other bridges, to prevent an attack in the rear. When these precautionary measures had been completed, he started with his whole force to attack the force at the bridge. There a great battle had been fought, resulting as above. By destroying the bridges behind him, Grant shows he does not expect to have to retreat, but expects soon to draw supplies from the river.

CONFIRMATION OF THE ABOVE FROM REBEL SOURCES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

The New York Times' correspondent, L. L. Crounse, writing from the headquarters of the Potomac army this morning, says news was received yesterday at headquarters from the enemy's lines that Pemberton had been defeated between Jackson and Vicksburg, with a heavy loss of killed and wounded and 3,000 prisoners, as well as one division of his force cut off and retreating in a southerly direction.

We also learn from the same source that Grant having left a small force in Jackson, was moving on Vicksburg, when Johnston attacked the force in Jackson, and it retreated upon the main body. Pemberton also attacked Grant, his intention being to whip him in detail, but he was himself whipped and retreated upon Vicksburg. This is all contained in a dispatch from Pemberton to Lee, and it may be considered entirely authentic.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A dispatch has been received at headquarters, from Gen. Hurlbut, dated Memphis May 21st, saying that a person had arrived at La Grange, Tenn., who left Canton, Miss., on Saturday morning. He says Johnston was at Colburn, seventeen miles North of Jackson, with 6,000 men, endeavoring to effect a junction with Pemberton at Edwards' Station. He saw a dispatch at Holly Springs, from Canton, May 19th, saying Grant had been reinforced, and drove the enemy into his entrenchments on the Big Black. Johnston had ordered all his provisions from Canton.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Washington special of the Herald says: Up to a late hour nothing additional has been received from Grant. News of his operations since the capture of Jackson, although from rebel sources, is regarded by the President and War Department as very favorable, and indicative of a speedy triumph.

The rebel papers are filled with gloomy and desponding articles on the condition of affairs at Vicksburg, and evidently anticipate the worst from that quarter.

The Richmond Whig is very severe upon the authorities for placing Pemberton in command.

The New York Tribune's Washington dispatch says: Confirmation was received late in the evening that Grant's [illegible] on Friday [illegible] Richmond papers of the 21st, contain details [illegible].

of the defeat of a portion and of the falling back of the entire rebel force northward. Johnston was endeavoring to bring the rebel forces together, but Grant pursued him so hotly that he was unable to escape, being completely out-generaled.

The latest rebel dispatches state that Grant was on the point of attacking Johnston.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1863.

All the rebel prisoners confined in the West are ordered to be sent immediately to City Point, for exchange. All our prisoners in their hands will be speedily released. They number about equal on each side.

The sentence of death pronounced by the court-martial against Wm. S. Burgess, Thos. Parkins, alias Hawkins, and Geo. Sims, convicted of being rebel spies, has been approved by the President, and they will be hung on Friday, the 29th inst., at Sandusky, O. John C. Shore, a private in the 109th Illinois, convicted of desertion, is ordered to be shot at Sandusky, on the same day, the President having likewise approved his sentence.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 23, 1863.

Gen. Schofield arrived here at noon to-day, and will assume command in a General Order to-morrow morning. He was received by Gen. Davidson and staff, and great curiosity and interest is felt in his intentions concerning martial law.

Col. S. H. Boyd, member of Congress elect, was shot at by bushwhackers, on the road from Springfield to Mt. Vernon, several days ago. He returned the fire, but with his friends did not stop to ascertain the result.

The gunboat Winnebago is to be launched on Monday, at Carondelet.

An award for artillery horses was made to-day at an average of $113.

A guerilla camp at Spring Creek in Ozark county, was broken up last Sunday, and eleven rebels captured. Three were killed, without any loss on our side.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, May 23, 1863.

A letter from the Surgeon General's Office at Washington to Governor Salomon, announces that an order has been issued for the preparation and establishment of a hospital, for sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers, at Prairie du Chien. That place was selected because accessible by water, with no land carriage necessary; though in every other respect Madison is preferable.

There are indications that in some sections of the State Copperheads are organizing, and so far as possible, arming against the draft and enforcement of the laws.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. E. Jamison, Assistant Surgeon 1st regiment; Assistant Surgeon Louis Loehr, Surgeon of the 9th regiment; H. W. Conadell, Surgeon of the 22d regiment; Arthur Jacobs, Assistant Surgeon 14th regiment, vice Swift resigned; Alex Samuel as quartermaster 35th regt, vice Clark appointed Provost Marshal Third District; B. J. VanValkenborg quartermaster 21st regiment, vice Hamilton.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, May 23, 1863.

Gen. Pope and staff leave Milwaukee Monday morning for this place. They will remain here but a short time.

Gen. Sibley has delayed his departure on the expedition a few days, but is actively engaged in preparations.

The late rain will bring forward the grass on the plains, without which it would be difficult to move his force.

A farmer was killed by Indians the fore part of last week, three miles above New Ulm. He was plowing, and was shot by three Indians. They stole four horses and left. Two companies of troops were at New Ulm, and others were about to start for the scene of murder, but the Indians had evaded them.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Reported Intention of Gen. Lee to Cross the Rappahannock and Attack Hooker.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A letter from the army of the Potomac, May 21st, to the N. Y. Tribune, says: The rebels are in excellent condition. They have a movement on foot either to cross the river and give us battle near that point, or else cross at Kelly's Ford and the Rappahannock Station, drive in our forces in that direction, and thus compel our army to change its base. They state that Lee feels able to crush our army in its present condition, and to easily drive us into our defences around Washington, or destroy and capture it. He will probably find himself mistaken.

The railroad to Richmond is in complete running order.

Large numbers of officers are leaving on furloughs.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The World's Washington dispatch repeats the assertion that Gen. Hooker is falling back on Washington. Nothing is known as to the cause or design of this unexpected movement.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Situation in Kentucky—Rebel Movements in Arkansas—About Vallandigham.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—The only rebel forces in Kentucky are roving bodies of guerillas, but the rebels are certainly preparing for an invasion in June. Morgan has left his command at Monticello, and gone to Sparta, Tenn. Pegram's forces are still between the Cumberland and Monticello. Various reports say that Price is moving towards the Mississippi river, and had at last accounts crossed the Arkansas. Marmaduke is said to have joined him.

The following petition is circulating in Columbus and other parts of the State of Ohio:

The undersigned, citizens of Franklin county, respectfully represent that the most sacred right of the citizen, as guaranteed by the Constitution of our fathers, has been violated by the arbitrary arrest, illegal trial, and inhuman imprisonment of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. We therefore demand of the President of the United States his immediate and unconditional release.

The rebels yesterday burned an extensive trestle work at Hamilton, near Clarksville, Tenn.

FROM GENERAL BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

Bombardment of Port Hudson—Organization of Negro Troops.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The New Orleans correspondence of the World, dated May 12th, says Port Hudson will be attacked this week. During the late attack, if the men had been landed, they might have taken the place. No doubt it is or will be evacuated.

It is expected that by to-morrow Banks will reach Bayou Sara, from Alexandria via Red River.

Gen. Dudley is ready to march from Baton Rouge, and Porter's and Farragut's fleets are above and below Port Hudson.

The Fugitive Slave Case.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The present condition of the Andrew Hall fugitive slave case, alluded to yesterday, was the fugitive in the custody of the military authorities, who refused this morning to deliver him to the civil authorities on a new warrant issued by the Commissioner under the fugitive slave act, the latter having been appointed to that office to-day by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Thus the case is undecided, the court and the military authorities again being in direct conflict.

Gen. Burnside and President Lincoln.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Gen. Burnside is known to have said that he had not asked for any instructions since his arrival here, and that he had received none since he left Washington; that the arrest and trial of Mr. Vallandigham was upon his own responsibility. After the arrest of Vallandigham, President Lincoln telegraphed to Gen. Burnside that he would sustain him in his efforts to support the Government.

New School Presbyterian General Assembly—Important Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The General Assembly of the New School Presbyterians has unanimously adopted resolutions for a stated union and friendly interchange of Commissioners with the Old School Assembly, appointing Rev. Robert W. Patterson, D. D., and Hon. William H. Brown, both of Chicago, to represent the New School in the General Assembly of the Old School, now in session at Peoria, Illinois.

INSIDE VIEWS OF REBELDOM.

SOCIAL AND CAMP LIFE IN DIXIE.

Interesting Extracts from the Diary of an Officer on Gen. Stuart's Staff.

[At the time of the arrival of our army at Chancellorsville, among other things found in the Chancellor House, was the diary of an officer on the Staff of Gen. Jeb. Stuart, which we have had in our possession. The individuality of the writer is marked under a pseudonym, which we have penetrated, but do not care to reveal. The diary is exceedingly interesting and well written, and bears the impress of a refined and cultivated mind. It extends over several months, and is exceedingly minute and detailed. We give below a few extracts, omitting such passages as might unpleasantly implicate the writer.—ED. TIMES.]

FEBRUARY 10, 1863.—Mounted my uniform yesterday morning—buckled on my sabre and pistol, and after a farewell to home, started off on a train to begin my new life as a soldier. The day fine and mild—arrived at Hamilton crossing, and was put down along with my baggage in a lake of mud; no conveyance at hand. Sent word by courier to ——, and after waiting for several hours at the Quartermaster's cabin, I was sent for and carried away, baggage and all. Paid my respects to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and was introduced * * * to the various members of the staff. Major Fitzhugh is his Adjutant; Chiswell Dabney his Aid-de-Camp. Gen. Stuart came to headquarters about midnight; had a great romp with his two Aids, and roused up the whole camp by his singing and shouting. His conduct was held by his familiars to be the prelude to some important event; he is said to be always very gay when he is resolved upon any very dashing achievement * * * Mrs. Gen. Stuart at camp with her little son; she goes to Richmond to-morrow.

FEB. 12.—Nothing of importance in camp. Went to work in my new profession by tracing a map of Spotsylvania and Carolina. * * * Our fare is at present very bad—nothing but heavy biscuits and molasses. * * * Oh! to be back at my favorite studies! Oh! for Berlin, or Paris, or Athens. I long to hear again literary conversation, and have my thoughts once more directed to agreeable topics.

FEB. 13.—* * * Dined with Gen. Stuart—his mess not much better than ours. He joked about his "stalled beef." It seems that the oxen in stall are condemned to die, and their meat finds its way to the tables even of Major Generals.

FEB. 17.—* * * After breakfast, Major Von B., Major Pelham and I mounted, rode through the woods and fields across the country to strike the main road at Chancellorsville. * * * We crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford. * * * No food for man or horse in this barren wilderness, where the ferocity of man has conspired with an unkindly nature to render the country a scene of desolation. * * * * *

FEB. 19.—Important news from headquarters. Two of the grand divisions of the Yankee army have left the Rappahannock, the 3d, and are in motion. Gen. R. E. Lee says they have gone to Washington and Fortress Monroe. [This was at the time the 9th corps moved to Fortress Monroe.—Ed. Times.] Our army is in consequence being dispersed. Gen. Longstreet's corps is the first to move. Gen. Pickett's division has already reached Richmond, and we passed Gen. Hood's to-day at Hanover Junction.]

FEB. 27.—* * * Toward evening Stuart came into ——'s tent, and we passed a tolerably pleasant evening. The General ticked off, and three of them down [illegible]. Then we had hard boiled eggs and stories about his different raids. He said, inter alia, that the Chickahominy raid was the most perilous and the most successful of all; that if, on his Pennsylvania raid, the enemy or the depth of water had prevented his recrossing the Potomac, it was his intention to have boldly penetrated into the interior of Pennsylvania—to have wandered about through the country, and finally, if compelled, to have retreated to Northwest Virginia. This scheme, he said, he had reported to Gen. Lee and the Secretary of War, and if they would give him 10,000 men, he desired nothing better than to execute it in the coming spring. During my absence General Fitz Hugh Lee has executed a brilliant attack upon the Yankee cavalry. He crossed the north fork of the Rappahannock, high up, at Kelly's Ford, attacked the cavalry picket at United States Ford in the rear, and captured them all—fourteen killed, wounded and taken on our side. About 150 prisoners, and a large number of horses, taken.

MARCH 1.—* * News received to-day that the railroad bridge over the North Anna has been washed away. All communication with Richmond has been thus cut off.

MARCH 2.—Rode in afternoon with —— to Gen. R. E. Lee's headquarters. His quarters are not more comfortable than our own—lies on the old main road near the telegraph road—pitched in a little grove of pine sappling, and half buried in the mud. A host of negro servants in his camp, washing, cooking, tending the horses, etc.

MARCH 4.—Gen. Stuart called me into his tent this evening and asked me if I had nothing better than the Fairy Queen to pass my evenings—offered me thereupon the use of Jomini's Practice of war, and a translation of an article on last summer's campaign by the Prince de Joinville. The latter I had previously read whilst in London. * * * His style is clear and graphic, but his opinions are hopelessly biassed and incorrect.

MARCH 5.—* * Gen. Stuart was with us and prattled on all the evening in his garrulous way—described how he commenced the war by capturing 50 of Patterson's advance guard on the day preceding Bull Run.

MARCH 16.—(In Richmond.) * * Arose before day and hurried up to the station—found there a great crowd and intense excitement. The trains had been seized by military authority, and I despaired at first of finding means of going. Gen. R. E. Lee was there in person, directing the movements of troops. I heard a thousand rumors of a Yankee raid to Gordonsville and of an impending fight near Fredericksburg. * * *

MARCH 22.—* * * Rode to pay a visit to Oby Price. He is a private in the 1st howitzers, and his camp is not far from us, in the pines back of the field where General Stuart held his review of Fitzhugh Lee's brigade. Found him well, and surprisingly happy and content. I have not seen him since the day I sailed from New York for Europe. He was then a neat dapper little gentleman, with a decided penchant for fine dressing and comfortable living. Now, what a change—a broad shouldered, black-bearded, coarsely-dressed man, used to hard living and privation. His transformation is almost as singular as my own. Both show strikingly the power of circumstances and foreign influences in moulding the characters and pursuits of them—he the neat, precise New York merchant, converted into the artilleryman; I, the retired, bookish student of philology, into a cavalry officer.

MARCH 23.—Breakfasted by invitation with Gen. Stuart. We were alone, and he was specially kind and talkative. He recounted with glee a scene which passed with Mr. Siddon on the General's recent visit to Richmond. He had requested an audience with the Secretary, and the usher announced him simply as Gen. Stuart, without initials. Mr. Siddon was seated at his desk and did not rise nor look up as the General entered the room. At last the General advanced and spoke. At the sound of his voice up bounced the Secretary, all confused, and stammered out that he had taken him to be the other General Stuart, of Maryland.

MARCH 25.—* * * About dinner-time Stonewall Jackson came over to make a visit to the General. I went out to ride and met him going away in the road between headquarters and Mr. Garnett's. He was sweeping along at an easy gallop on a large handsome bay. Passed so quickly that I had no time to distinguish his features; nothing in him to recall the caricatures which popular veneration has delighted to make of the popular hero; handsomely dressed in full General's uniform—a jaunty cap, a full black beard and a fine horse; altogether a rather dazzling vision for one used to our slovenly headquarters.

MARCH 28.—* * * The talk increases of a speedy raid into London.

APRIL 5.—* * * Capt. —— came over in the evening—was present at an interesting conversation between him and Gen. Stuart. Both agreed that the next attempt of the enemy to cross would be opposite the mouth of Mine River (United States Ford). The General predicted that the next battle would be fought near Chancellorville.

APRIL 19.—I think the staff made the narrowest escape Tuesday I ever saw. A shell fired from the hills across from Rappahannock Knob, struck exactly in the midst of us, (some standing and others reclining on the grass,) but, fortunately, did not explode, though throwing the dirt over five or six men and horses. Generals Stuart and W. H. F. Lee were in the group, and had it exploded, one or both of them would have went under.

INVALID CORPS.—An order from the War Department announces that the following uniform has been adopted for the Invalid Corps:

Jacket—Of sky-blue kersey, with dark blue trimmings, cut like the jacket for United States cavalry, to come well down on the loins and abdomen. Trousers—Present regulation, sky-blue. Forage Cap—Present regulations.

An Intended Rebel Foray from Apalachicola, Fla.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, on board the Port Royal, off Apalachicola, Fla., writes under date of the 24th ult:

The rebel gunboat Chattahoochie is still lying somewhere in the vicinity of Chattahoochie. She is reported to be a strong built sea-going steamer, carrying a battery of four broadside and two pivot guns of heavy calibre. She has made one or two efforts to come down the river for the purpose of giving battle, but each time something has happened to her machinery, thereby preventing her progress. Her former commander, Catesby Jones, of Merrimac notoriety, has been detached from her and gone to Galveston to take command of the Harriet Lane.

We learn also that several other vessels are being rigged up in the vicinity of Columbus, and "plated" with bales of cotton, and that when the Chattahoochie does come they will accompany her with troops, and that it is the intention of the aforesaid troops to board us, Harriet Lane fashion. Whether they will succeed with Capt. George U. Morris' vessel remains to be seen. Many of the officers and men of this vessel were on board the ill-fated Cumberland at Newport News when the Merrimac sunk her.

We are stationed in advance of the other steamers off this city, lying close to the bar at the mouth of the river and within easy range of the town.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Views of Vallandigham's Arrest.

The Richmond Sentinel of May 18 has the following paragraphs:

THE WAR.

For several days there have been rumors here that Jackson, Miss., had been evacuated by our troops, and occupied by the enemy. Up to yesterday evening there had been no official confirmation of the report, nor had the agents of the Press Association sent us the intelligence.

With our present sources of information, we are inclined to believe that the report is true. But we are not at all prepared to weigh the significance of the act, if it be true. An article which we copy to-day from a Mississippi paper, will show that the possibility of a successful dash upon Jackson by the enemy has been understood by our people, and the important records, &c., accordingly removed.

If, instead of a flying party of this sort, Grant's army had been allowed to take possession, as is said, with but small resistance, it may have been to seduce him further away from the Mississippi River, whence he draws his supplies. But it is idle to speculate in the absence of all data. Nothing remains but to hope for the best while waiting for the news.

VALLANDIGHAM'S ARREST.

The effect which Vallandigham's arrest and sentence will produce on the popular mind at the North is now a matter of conjecture. The New York Herald, we believe, says it will insure his election as Governor of Ohio by 50,000 majority. But if the people there submit to see their candidate abducted, nothing remains but for Lincoln's satrap to issue an order that no man shall vote for him, and to place a musket or two at the polls. Besides, who would want a Governor who would have to live at Tortugas?

We suppose that Vallandigham and his friends will exhaust all the agencies which the courts of law may afford to disappoint Lincoln of his prey; and that the pressure of public opinion will be invoked as far as practicable. These appliances failing, and the people submitting to see Vallandigham borne away, it is idle to talk about their having any spirit left whatever. The trembling Chinaman prostrates himself not more submissively before the "celestial" sovereign who eats rice with chopsticks, than will they henceforth before the majestic Abraham, the joker. They will scarcely pretend to be free any longer.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

The arrest of that brave and able defender of Constitutional rights at the North—C. L. Vallandigham—is an event which ought to lead to some great consequences. Whether it will or not, remains to be seen. It may be that the small riots, (so soon suppressed,) the arrest of a number of Vallandigham's friends, together with the extinction of the newspaper at Dayton, called the Empire, of which Mr. V. was the editor, is to end the matter. If it stops just there, then, indeed, the Northern people are under the control of a despotism unsurpassed for its efficiency. Vallandigham was a candidate for the office of Governor of Ohio, and was receiving evidences from popular demonstrations which justified the hope of his election. It may be inferred that the step taken by the Government was prompted by the fact. For a long time it has discontinued the arrests of citizens of the North on suspicion of disloyalty or for words uttered. Vallandigham never ceased to declare his horror of the Lincoln despotism and to denounce its usurpations of power. But even when Lincoln was arresting thousands, and filling his prisons, he would not put his hands on the fearless Congressman from Ohio. Therefore his arrest at this time betrays a sense of exigency not before entertained.

Whether or no the people agreeing with Vallandigham will tamely contemplate his imprisonment—will uncomplainingly and inertively acquiesce in the arrest of their great leader and hundreds of others of their fellow-citizens—time must disclose. Certainly he is not the leader of a small party—certainly the views agitated by his powerful intellect was no small one—and it would indeed be strange if the scenes depicted by the last arrival from the North should be the last of them all. The great reverses of the Federalists at the Wilderness and Fredericksburg may give some encouragement to the opposition [meaning the Copperheads] and elicit some further evidences of its vitality. All we can say is, that if, after the demonstrations we have heard of at the North, there be a universal submission there to the atrocious despotism at Washington, then the Northern people are not fit for free institutions, and should not be allowed to enjoy them.

Interesting Items About the Rebels.

[From the Nashville Union, May 21.]

We have had a conversation with a gentleman, a good Union man, who has just made his escape from rebeldom, to some portions of which he made an involuntary visit. Some time ago, while on his way to Huntsville, Ala., he was arrested at Dechard, a station on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, as a rebel deserter—being clothed in the inevitable butternut—and sent to Chattanooga, where he was imprisoned amongst others, charged with the same offense. He was allowed occasionally, under guard, to walk about the place, and once visited the office of the Chattanooga Rebel. During his stay in Chattanooga, he learned that the place is strongly fortified, and that the rebel leaders are confident of their ability to hold it against a superior force. He also learned that Bridgeport, on the Tennessee river, where the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad crosses, is also strongly fortified. There are fortifications on both sides of the river.

Being regarded as a rebel, officers talked before him freely, and he heard some of them express the opinion that if the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad should fall into the hands of a Federal force of sufficient strength to hold it, the rebel cause would be most seriously compromised if not ruined utterly. The importance of this road to the rebels has not been magnified. It is one of the main arteries which give and maintain the vitality of the rebellion, and it is astonishing that the Federal Government has not long ago taken possession of it.

Our informant states that after remaining some time in Chattanooga, he was moved to Atlanta, Ga. Here he made his escape and managed to get back into Tennessee; and passing through the State by way of Kingston, in Roane county, got into Kentucky, made his way to Lebanon, where he came to this place by rail. During his perigrinations, he discovered that Union men were numerous in Northern Georgia, through which he passed, and that they contrived to meet together, once a week, for advice and counsel. He attended one of these meetings, held at night, and heard several Union speeches. These loyal men are looking with anxious hopes to the overthrow of the rebellion, and the restoration of peace. He learned that the number of deserters, and citizens evading the conscript law, lying out in the mountains and forests, is very large. They are engaged, to a considerable extent, in bushwhacking, and woe to the rebel officer or conscript agent, who comes within the reach of their unerring rifles.

In Cherokee county, Ala., recently, about 100 deserters from Bragg's army, took refuge in a natural fortification on Sand Mountain, where they were attacked by a detachment of Texas Rangers, sent to arrest them. They resisted desperately and succeeded in repulsing the Rangers with heavy loss.

About the first of this month a fight occurred in Fentress county, Tenn., four miles from Jamestown, between a number of Unionists, commanded by Tinker Dave Beaty, and a company of rebels, commanded by Capt. Hutchinson. The latter were defeated, with a loss of sixteen men killed and wounded. Capt. Hutchinson was captured. He had, on a previous occasion captured three of Beatie's men and hung them, declaring they were bushwhackers and not entitled to recognition as prisoners of war. Beatie returned the compliment by shooting him.

The rebel force in the department of East Tennessee, so far as he could learn, was small. He did not learn this from personal observation, but from Union men from Knoxville, whom he met with just before he left the State.

We trust it may not be long before the Union armies penetrate into East Tennessee and North Georgia, and relieve the suffering Union men there. Once in possession they can not be driven out; but will have a base of operations from which they can visit swift destruction upon the rebel armies.

Hooker's Retreat—How the Canada Tories Received it.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia American.]

On Wednesday last telegrams were issued about the time the House convened, and before the members had taken their seats a Tory member from Ottawa arose and read aloud, with emphasis, the dispatch headed in large type: "Great Confederate victory—the Federals again defeated with terrible slaughter—Stoneman and his command captured—Hooker forced to retreat across the Rappahannock—the rout of General Sickles—Great panic among the Federals, &c.," which was received with immense applause, stamping of heads, and cheers; the two Premiers of the Opposition endeavoring to quell each other in loyal outward exclamations. Never before was the North and South so plainly visible in Canada, the Tory part of the House going in a body for the South.

A REBEL OPINION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Davis Responsible for the Loss of the Merrimac.

Mr. Pollard, of Virginia, who has just written a history of the first year of the war, from the rebel stand-point, is not at all complimentary in his estimate of Jeff. Davis. He says:

Unfortunately, however, President Davis was not the man to consult the sentiment and wisdom of the people; he desired to signalize the infallibility of his own intellect in every measure of the revolution, and to identify, from motives of vanity, his own personal genius with every event and detail of the remarkable period of history in which he had been called upon to act. This imperious conceit seemed to swallow up every other idea in his mind. By what was scarcely more than a constitutional fiction, the President of the Confederate States was the head of the army; but Mr. Davis, while he made himself the supreme master of the civil administration of the Government so far as to take the smallest details within his control, and to reduce his cabinet officers to the condition of head clerks, insisted also upon being the autocrat of the army, controlling the plans of every General in the field, and dictating to him the precise limits of every movement that was undertaken. Many of our Generals fretted under this pragmatism of an executive, who, instead of attending to the civil affairs of the Government and correcting the monstrous abuses that were daily pointed out by the newspapers in the conduct of the departments, was unfortunately possessed with the vanity that he was a great military genius, and that it was necessary for him to dictate, from his cushioned seat in Richmond, the details of every campaign, and to conform every movement in the field to the invariable formula of "the defensive policy."

In a revolutionary leader something more is wanted than scholarly and polished intellect. The history of the world shows that, in such circumstances, the plainest men, in point of learning and scholarship, have been the most successful, and that their elements of success have been quick apprehension, practical judgment, knowledge of human nature, and, above all, a disposition to consult the aggregate wisdom of the people, and to increase their stores of judgment by deigning to learn from every possible source of practical wisdom within their reach.

President Davis was not a man to consult, even in the smallest matter of detail, the wisdom of others, or to relax his purposes or personal preferences, at the instance of any consideration that might compromise him in respect of conceit or punctilio. About nothing connected with the new Government had the popular will been so clearly and emphatically expressed, as the necessity of a re-organization of the Cabinet. Nobody expected those offices to be permanently filled by the provisional appointees. They were put there under an emergency; in some instances simply as compliments to certain States, and without the slightest expectation that they would be imposed on the country for seven long years. Had the Union continued and Mr. Davis been elected to the Presidency, the selection of such a Cabinet of intellectual pigmies from the nation at large would have astounded the public. The two great branches of the Administration—the War and the Navy Departments—were in the hands of men who had neither the respect nor the confidence of the public. Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of War, had been seriously injured by a number of doubtful official acts, in the public estimation, which never held him higher than a smart, expeditious and affable official. Mr. Mallory, the Secretary of the Navy, had, in the old Government, in which he was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, been the butt of every naval officer in the country for his ignorance, his sang froid, his slow and blundering manner, and the engrossment of his mind by provisions to provide gratifications for his social habits.

President Davis refused to concede anything to public sentiment with reference to the organization of his Cabinet, although it is to be remarked that the demand for a change was made not by a popular clamor, which a wise ruler would have done right to disregard and to condemn, but by that quiet, conservative and educated sentiment which no magistrate in a republican government had the right to disregard. Mr. Mallory was retained at the head of the navy; Mr. Benjamin was promoted to the Secretaryship of the State, and the only material change in the Cabinet was the introduction as Secretary of War, of General Randolph of Virginia, a gentleman whose sterling personal worth made him acceptable to all parties, and promised at least some change for the better in the administration of a Government that had been eaten up by servility, and had illustrated nothing more than the imperious conceit of a single man.

CURIOUS PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

The destruction of the Merrimac he mentions as a bitter pill to the rebels. He blames Davis for that too, and gives the following curious stories in proof:

"How far the Government was implicated in this foolish and desperate act, was never openly acknowledged or exactly ascertained; but, despite the pains of official concealment, there are certain well attested facts which indicate that, in the destruction of this great war ship, the authorities at Richmond were not guiltless. These facts properly belong to the history of one of the most unhappy events that had occurred since the commencement of the war.

The Virginia was destroyed under the immediate orders of her commander, Commodore Tatnall, a little before 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th of May, in the vicinity of Craney Island. During the morning of the same day a prominent politician in the streets of Richmond was observed to be very much dejected; he remarked that it was an evil day for the Confederacy.

On being questioned by his intimate friends, he declared to them that the Government had determined upon, or assented to, the destruction of the Virginia, and that he had learned this from the highest sources of authority in the capital. At this time the news of the explosion of the Virginia could not have possibly reached Richmond; there was no telegraph communication between the scene of her destruction and the city, and the evidence appears to be complete that the Government had at least a provision of the destruction of this vessel, or had assented to the general policy of the act, trusting, perhaps, to acquit itself of the responsibility for it on the unworthy plea that it had given no express orders in the matter.

Again, it is well known that for at least a week prior to the destruction of the Virginia, the evacuation of Norfolk had been determined upon; that during the time the removal of stores was daily progressing; and that Mr. Mallory, the Secretary of the Navy, had within this period, himself, visited Norfolk to look after the public interests. The evacuation of this port clearly involved the question, what disposition was to be made of the Virginia.

"If the Government made no decision of a question which for a week stared it in the face, certainly was very strangely neglectful of the public interest. If Mr. Mallory visited Norfolk when the evacuation was going on, and never thought of the Virginia, or, thinking of her, kept dumb—never even giving so much as an official nod as to what disposition should be made of her—he must have been even more stupid than the people who laughed at him in Richmond, or the members of Congress who nicknamed without mercy, thought him to be."

FACILITIES FOR RELIEF OF SOLDIERS.—The vexatious difficulties heretofore experienced by State Agencies, private physicians, etc., in getting to a field of battle after an engagement, are either smoothed or turned into a new channel, by the following paragraph from an order of the War Department, just issued: "Transportation for private physicians and nurses, to attend sick and wounded soldiers, will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department, upon the special order of the General commanding a military department, or an army on the field."

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

BOTTLES, FLASKS, ETC., OF the following styles, say: [illegible] A full assortment of Demijohns for sale by A. F. CROSKEY, [illegible] South Water street.

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.—I am daily manufacturing Alcohol, fully 95°, (Government standard.) Also PURE SPIRITS of the very finest quality, [illegible]

PAY YOUR WATER TAX TO-DAY. Ten per cent. is added after this week.

FIRE PROOF SAFES—Manufactured by DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati, which, for BEAUTY OF FINISH, [illegible] Prices for Single Door, $50 to $150. Prices for Double Doors, $125 to $750. [illegible] For sale by E. W. PRATT.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. [illegible] A. F. CROSKEY, 61 and 63 South Water street.

New Advertisements.

FURS, MOTH.—Ladies can be relieved of all trouble and danger of MOTHS by leaving their FURS with us, for safe keeping during the summer months. Receipts given describing each article, and insured by [illegible] J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers, 122 Lake street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BY THOS. B. BRYAN. [illegible] THOMAS B. BRYAN, Real Estate Attorney, Bryan Hall.

PETER SHIMP, Real Estate Broker, 187 State street. FOR SALE. [illegible] Apply to PETER SHIMP, 187 State street.

REAL ESTATE. 60 feet front on Park avenue, near Roby street, with House. PRICE, $1,300. 30 feet front on West Indiana Street, near Paulina-st, with a good two-story House. PRICE, $900. House and Lot 120 West Washington-st. Several pieces of property near the city limits. JOHN B. KING, [illegible] South Water-st., foot of Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—Property. Lot on west side of State street, between Twelfth and North—[illegible] [illegible] SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, 4 Metropolitan Block.

MEN WANTED FOR THE GUN BOATS In the Naval Squadron on the Mississippi River. SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN AND LANDSMEN, To Ship for one, two or three years, or during the War. [illegible] DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral, Com'ding Mississippi Squadron. [illegible] J. D. HART, Acting Master U. S. N., Recruiting Officer.

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GLESSON'S CATARRH CURATIVE. [illegible]

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WHISKEY.—I have spent some time lately in Western Pennsylvania looking up and selecting Fine Old Whisky, And I now offer to the Hotel Trade and others the following: [illegible] OVERHOLT'S, [illegible] "TOM MOORE'S," [illegible] "BOWEN'S RYE," [illegible] "OLD BOURBON," [illegible] "PLANTATION," [illegible] of my own Copper Distilled. [illegible] 61 and 63 South Water street.

SUTLER'S GOODS.—A full and complete stock of Bottled Wines, Liquors, Etc., Etc., Consisting in part of HOCK, CLARET, RHUBARB, CATAWBA, SHERRY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, BRANDIES, BITTERS, GINS AND WHISKIES, Put up in first rate style, and offered very low by A. F. CROSKEY, 61 and 63 South Water street.

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU!! Choose between Beauty, Vigor and Health, or Faded Looks and Premature Decay. The Casket of Pearls!! Containing Secret Counsels for the Mothers, Wives and Daughters of America. On Certain Points of Vital Importance, essential to their Beauty, Vigor and Health. By Madame Beaumont, French Physician. On inclosing 25 cents to Madame Beaumont, P. O. Box 680, Chicago, Ill., the book will be sent free to any part of the United States.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. NO SEA SICKNESS. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, 22,500 tons burden, will be dispatched FROM LIVERPOOL. FROM NEW YORK. [illegible] RATES OF PASSAGE. [illegible] JAMES McHENRY & ARMSTRONG, [illegible] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

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FOR INVESTMENT.—I have $5,000 to put in [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1863.

THE LAST SCIENTIFIC HOAX.

It will be recollected by our readers that a few American journals, every one of them now wearing the Copperhead uniform, not long since fell into unwonted ecstacies over the alleged discovery of a pre-Adamitic, or fossil, man in the quarries of Abbeville, France. They proceeded at once to argue by insinuation, rather than by open assertion, that the Mosaic account of the Creation was untrue; that Man sprang from divers roots, or sources; that there could be no such thing as the Unity of Races; that the differences of color, hair, &c., which distinguished the white man from the negro, were more than the accidental variations induced by what Darwin calls Natural Selection, that these differences amounted to the differences observed in Species, and hence that the humane and most Christian idea of the Brotherhood of Man and the Common Fatherhood of God, was false. As a deduction from these alleged facts, which the fossil man was falsely thought to prove the *non-sequitur* that the individuals of the African (why not the Malay, American and Mongol races?) might be rightfully made slaves of by the Caucassian race, was insisted upon with a degree of vehemence that was thought, by those who displayed it, to compensate for any errors of fact or faults of logic into which they might be betrayed. We well remember the exultation with which they hailed the intelligence of the surprising discovery; and we remember also our feeling of gratification that they had concluded to abandon the Biblical ground upon which the pretended right of man-selling and woman-whipping had been defended. That *they* should be enticed into a denial of Holy Writ—they who set its teachings at defiance by the abominations of their practice—was no cause of sorrow, devoutly as we believe that the Bible and God are right and the dealers in human flesh are wrong. In making their bed with Disbelief, they relieved the Truth of thousands of defenders whose friendship was more to be feared than their opposition.

But see into what a slough these zealots for the divine right of the strong to enslave the weak have fallen, and how little their denial of Christianity has served them, and how grateful they would be could they ever decently get back to the old and well trod ground upon which Hagar and Ishmael, and Paul and Onesimus, are made to do pro-slavery service: The fossil or pre-Adamitic man at Abbeville, France, proves to be no fossil at all, and the implements with which it was accompanied in the quarry, are of modern, perhaps Brummagen, make. Dr. Falconer, of London, where, among a certain class of would-be *savans*, the "discovery" was not less joyfully received than by our journals now gilded with copper, went to Abbeville on a tour of observation; and once there, in company with three other scientific Bulls, addressed himself to the task of examining these alleged evidences for the overthrow of Christianity. The New York *Evening Post*, condensing the account of the Doctor's proceedings from the English scientific journals, has the following as the result of what was accomplished:

> Saws and files and microscopes were brought into requisition; a suspected "fossil" molar was sawed across, and "antique" axes, which had lain in company with the fossil man, were scoured and burnished. The results of these discreditable proceedings were very curious. The fossil molar turned out to be a modern tooth; the old axes proved to have been artificially stained, all their color washing away; and in regard to the fossil human jaw, Dr. Falconer now gravely announces in the English journals that a very clever imposition has been practiced by the diggers in the Abbeville gravel-pits—"so cunningly clever," he says, "that it could not have been surpassed by a committee of anthropologists enacting a practical joke. The selection of the specimen was probably accidental; but it is not a little singular that a jaw combining so many peculiarities should have been hit upon by uninstructed workmen."

So that is the end of the pro-slavery cackle over the "proved antiquity of the race;" and those who defend slavery in this country, on the plea that the Bible is untrue, and that by a "fair deduction" the negro is only another form of monkey—an advanced ourang-outang—must go elsewhere than to Abbeville for their facts. That hoax is played out, and now Paul and Onesimus have full swing once more. But what a commentary is the whole history on the mental obliquity which is willing to sacrifice God, immortality and the hopes of Heaven, so that an excuse, though lame and disgraceful, for man-selling can be found.

MAKING PEACE.

"It is no less our pleasure than our duty to 'stop this flow of blood, and to restore this misgoverned nation to peace,'" said a distinguished Copperhead, in a recent speech. We beg to inform all Copperheads that these things are just what the Administration and its friends are trying to do; and that the desire of the last for the accomplishment of these almost superhuman tasks, is not a whit less sincere than that of their false and foul-mouthed opponents. The Union men seek peace—a peace that will be perpetual because founded on a community of interests; they look for a cessation of this bloodshed, so complete that the crimson tide will not break forth again. But they do not propose to bore any augur holes with gimlets, to make bricks without straw, to reverse cause and effect, or to find Union in Disunion. They are for their country; and, because for it, they are against its enemies; and having exhausted all efforts for compromise, and worn out all expedients for securing quiet living, they are for war until these enemies are overthrown and the unity, the honor and the old glory of their country are restored. They believe that the Copperhead plan, which comprehends more entreaty and more abasement, would, if adopted, prove the fruitful mother of ten-fold the woes that can be predicted from a continuance of the war. They see in it Disunion, an assemblage of discordant, rival and warring States, the decadence of the principle of Liberty which is now the animus of the Republic, the growth of Despotism, the destruction of Prosperity and Progress—in a word, the reduction of the country, lately so happy and yet so powerful, to the condition of Mexico and Bolivia. That is the Copperhead peace. All Union men prefer perpetual war rather than an end so inglorious.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE—REPRISALS.

War is altogether anti-Christian, and brings with it manifold exceptions to the general rules of humanity, restoring us, more or less, to the old Judaism. One cannot say to the rebels, "Here, good friends! you whipped McClellan's army yesterday, and we want you to whip Hooker's army to-day, that we may keep the commandment: 'If a man smite thee on the right cheek, offer him the left'"—because then the rebels would have it all their own way, and be mighty glad that we were such good practical disciples of the master to whom violence was an abomination.

But the cow of humanity was never meant to be milked in that lack-a-daisical way; nor indeed to be milked at all, when gunpowder and hard bullets are so clearly necessary for the disease. Kindness, which is the genuine milk of the cow, is not properly a belligerent, and does not enter into the [illegible] of strategy or slaughter; it is only when the slaughter is over, that it can be admitted into the arena, and occupy a Christian position, by assuming the [illegible] of doctor, and nurse to the wounded.

But this war is not [illegible] barbarism and [illegible], and may have [illegible] [illegible] as this present war has; and [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] very [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of a Christian who had [illegible] to [illegible] up his [illegible], and go forth to [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]

It is not quite certain, however, that even we Northerners, who love Christianity and liberty when they are united, and would be inclined to give the cold shoulder to Christianity, much as we like it, if it were not transfigured by political as well as religious liberty—it is not quite certain that even we shall not be obliged to institute an abominable code of retributive laws, as the war progresses, to save our troops who may be taken prisoners on the battle-field, from being murdered by the rebels in cold blood.

These infatuated madmen are quite equal to a butchery of this sort, and have already announced their determination to make a bloody and horrible orgie over the first batch of colored soldiers, and their white officers, who may fall into their hands. Jeff. Davis declared long ago that he would do this, and we shall be compelled by the most dreadful necessity which ever pressed upon the heart and conscience of a great nation—to enforce the eye for the eye, and the tooth for the tooth, mercilessly in every instance, if we would do mercy.

Already there are twenty thousand colored soldiers in our army. The 54th Massachusetts has been solemnly presented with its colors, and ordered straightway to the battle-field. Gen. Banks has authorized the raising of a whole army of blacks; and if these men are sent to battle without the guarantee of reprisals, and life for life, it will be a heartless sacrifice of them—a frightful military murder. At present Mr. Lincoln has given no distinct intimation to the rebels of what he will do with rebel prisoners if they carry their horrible threats into execution. Surely it is high time that this was done.

THE ESSENCE OF ENVY.

We have received a document dated at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and signed by J. D. Colver, A. J. Aikin, and Geo. H. Paul, *Committee*, protesting against the almost unanimous movement, to connect by a ship canal through the great lakes, the upper Mississippi with the Atlantic seaboard. The Milwaukee papers, exhibiting a degree of malignity and envy that surprises us, chime in with the false assumptions of the circular. They certainly ought to manifest a broader and more national spirit; but we presume they feel obliged to cater to the selfishness of those who dwell in the narrow boundary in which they circulate. In order that the public may understand the animus of this opposition we call special attention to the following map:

A single glance will convince any man that the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, passing directly to Green Bay through the heart of Wisconsin, has secured to our city or to Green Bay a vast majority of the trade of that State. "That's what's the matter" with that portion of the press and people of Milwaukee who oppose this great national enterprise.

We have not space in this issue to notice at length the false assumptions of the circular referred to, and indeed it is not necessary, for two minutes' study of our map will convince any man that they have their origin in envy at the superior growth of Chicago. The influence of Milwaukee is confined to a radius of fifty miles inland from that city. The center and Western sections of the State, all in fact near and West of the line of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, will adopt national views in regard to the great improvement, to further the construction of which, the Chicago Convention is called. For the Milwaukee Committee to assume to protest against it in the name of Wisconsin, is decidedly cool. In contrast with it, we publish the following letter from S. D. Carpenter, esq., the able and intelligent editor of the Wisconsin *Patriot*, published at Madison, the Capital of the State:

MADISON, May 16, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind invitation to be present at the National Canal Convention, to be held at Chicago on the first Tuesday of June next, was duly received, and in response to your request I drop you this reply. I regret that my health and business is such that I cannot be present at your Convention, for nothing could scarcely afford me more pleasure; for I assure you I feel the most lively interest in the expressed objects of the Convention, and cannot but hope that its deliberations will be characterized by prudence, wisdom and firmness, which alone can secure success. The object of uniting the great lakes with the Mississippi, for commercial and national purposes, concerns not alone the great West, but nearly the whole Union. Facilities for national defense and protection should be the first object of an enterprising people. The commercial advantages to come, as incident, would become incalculable. These links of intercommunication, these channels that float commerce, and keep alive industry and stimulate enterprise, form the chain which is most needed to strengthen and fasten together the great end and purpose of fraternal union.

The Erie canal not only accomplished much to people the West and enrich the East, but it accomplishes more for civilization, the spread of Union sentiment, and all these interests that make us a homogeneous people, than armies could do, or an age of proselyting perform. It has been aptly observed that a successful telegraph cable between Great Britain and America, would keep the peace between the two nations for a century at least. A channel of commerce between otherwise antagonistic people, is a link of friendship formed by a community of interests, which nothing save the most adverse wind of fortune can shake or move. That the proposed connection between the lakes and the Mississippi will be the best guarantee of the future peace, not only between the agricultural West and the manufacturing and commercial East, but as between Great Britain and the national Union, I have not the slightest doubt. The subject is rich with facts and convincing illustrations, but as time is not now allotted me I will be content with dropping the above hints, and again assuring you, gentlemen, that though I cannot probably be present in person, I will be with you in spirit and hope, even unto the end.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
STEPHEN D. CARPENTER.

To Messrs. Robb, Arnold, Sherman and others, Committee of Invitation.

The following from the Waukegan *Gazette*, referring to the opposition of Milwaukee, hits the nail on the head:

Milwaukee may be excused, for she has ever been a poor, yelping, mangy cur, barking at the heels of Chicago. She stands in the position of that clear-sighted and liberal individual who was willing to vote for the Constitution, if they would let it "run through his farm." We had hoped there was sufficient enlightenment among her people to see the necessity of this enterprise and the great interests she has at stake in common with the rest of the Northwest, in its success.

☞ An election was held in Lockport, N. Y., on Tuesday last, and the Unionists were successful by sixteen majority. Lockport was carried by the Copperheads at the spring election. At the meeting which nominated the Copperhead ticket, resolutions were passed sympathizing with Vallandigham, and three cheers were given for that arch traitor.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

A Capital Letter from an "Orderly Sergeant."

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
CAMP SCHAFFER, MURFREESBORO, TENN., May 12, 1863.

THE TRIBUNE.

I was exceedingly glad when the TRIBUNE came, to-day. Yesterday I received from some unknown but ever zealous friend, a copy of your cotemporary, the *Times*; the pestiferous treason and malevolent diabolism of which was so unspeakably nauseous, that I needed "an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten my imagination." It came, in the shape of your paper; and I really do want to thank you, heartily and earnestly, for the spirit and scope of your editorials upon our representative men, and upon the development of current events. Without coinciding in all your views, or agreeing with all your deductions, I do certainly believe that you deserve the thanks of all thoughtful and reflective men, for the stout service you are rendering our country, in stripping all extraneous issues from the vital questions of the time, thus building firm ground for future history. I wish to God [I do not mean to be profane] it were possible to infuse a larger comprehensiveness into the brains, and a deeper earnestness into the hearts of our leading writers and journalists. There exists, it appears to me, a woful dearth of these desirable qualities. We get splendid *disjecta membra*; occasional fragments magnificent in breadth and grasp; but alas! this is nearly all; and I am almost led to the bitter conclusion that philosophic insight comes in spasms, and that in the quickest spirits the dumb sense rules. It is written, you know, that "Peace has her victories no less renowned than war;" and gentlemen of the fourth estate possess, in the issues which confront us all, tremendous opportunities for good such as never offer to the soldier, in the exercise of his profession, simply.

James Russell Lowell somewhere says that "men in earnest have no time to waste in weaving fig leaves for the naked truth." This profound truth, expressed with such felicitous daring, is most peculiarly opposite to our own wants and necessities. Here is the time, ripe and rotten-ripe for change; here is a lush rank growth of false ideas, low idolatry for precedents, unworthy fears about disturbing "the order of things," which it is your business (I use the word in the sense of duty,) and that of your cotemporaries, to mow down close to the roots and fling into hell to be burnt. I am sick of the half-heartedness of the time. I am sick of its perpetual truckling to old saws. I am sick of its absurd and monstrous fashion of looking over its shoulder, discerning only the past. I am sick of its herculean endeavors *to seem*; I wish to God it would make an effort *to be*. I am not as sanguine as I used to be. I do not hold mere *success* to be a very great thing; it is quite possible that, whilst we are achieving military successes, the country may die of asphyxia, or strangulation, or any of the moral diseases which have proved so fatal to nations before us. I would rather have defeat upon defeat, disaster upon disaster, than the most brilliant triumph of arms, should the latter be impotent to teach us (that which the former may do) that, in the end, those only conquer who are at one with Truth and God. Says a German proverb, "Tho' the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceedingly small." Do our rulers—do our people—think sufficiently of this? For now, assuredly, upon the threshing-floor of the Most High, flailed by His brandishing thunder, this nation lies, that it may appear whether, under all the chaff and husks of our outward seeming and show, there be some true flour and grain of manhood left, or not. O yes! we need men, swords, cannon—all the implements and tools of war. But more than and beyond these we need *soul!* conscience, truth, high and aroused aims. For the land, having drunken of devil's anodyne, seems lapt in lethargic sloth. I cannot bear to think of it; I cannot bear to know how near the insidious ruin comes; I cannot bear to remember how few of all our statesmen and Generals seem to be aware with what indissoluble bonds the social and moral, as well as the political issues of the time, are linked and bound up with the military question. O that we had a leader worthy of the name! (I mean the country; we have Rosecrans, and are well supplied;) a man in whose brain shall be the cube of all faculties, whose heart shall hold the result of all pure sympathies, and who shall crystalize the sum of each into heroic conquering deeds. For such an one we must wait, I suppose. Yet at least the country could be in a more grim and bloody earnest. For here, to-day, in our own land, culminate the antagonisms of the centuries; the tiger before the seraph at bay. And yet men hesitate, and parley, and dawdle, and pick daintily their insignificant ways, as if there were no such matters at stake as imperilled honor, loyalty to the future as to the present, with great interests that reach through a million years, determining the character of the world unborn.

Something of all these things we soldiers feel; and while we want *Peace* we want *Purity* first. I do not think there are many in the 88th who would care to reverse this order. For when we cast our lives into this dread arena, we did it in that spirit of renunciation which marks the highest planes of existence; and we have not forgotten what one of the purest of those wise singers—the Poet's—sang—

> "For whether on the mountains high,
> Or in the battles van;
> The fittest place for man to die,
> Is where he dies for man."
>
> ORDERLY SERGEANT.

OUR WISCONSIN LETTER.

The Old Capitol Coming Down—Reminiscences of its History—New Proofs of Wisconsin Valor—Items.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
MADISON, Wis., May 22, 1863.

THE OLD CAPITOL.

The demolition of the old Capitol—to make room for the north transverse wing of the new building, and the foundation of all the rest—proceeds apace. The windows, doors, woodwork and some of the partitions are already taken out, the tin stripped from the dome, and the removal of the roof began. The contractors agree to remove the old building and all the rubbish for what materials they can save out of it. They struck quite an unexpected lead the other day, in the shape of near, 2,500 pounds of leaden weights to the windows, worth a nice little sum now, compared with their value when put in.

REMINISCENCES.

Though a much larger and more comely building takes the place of the old Capitol, the old settlers view its passing away with a feeling of sadness, identified as it is with the history of Wisconsin for years before it was a State. The old building was erected at the expense of Uncle Sam, and the contractors, in those days, bled him very much as they do now. It was commenced in 1837, the corner stone having been laid on the 4th of July, when but a small crowd, and that nearly made up of aboriginies, were present to witness the ceremonies. The building was first occupied by the Territorial Legislature in the winter of 1838. It was not fully completed for some years after, and a good deal more than double the first Congressional appropriation of $20,000 was exhausted in its construction. Its old walls have witnessed strangely diverse scenes. Several Territorial Legislatures, two Constitutional Conventions, and any number of regular and extra sessions of the State Legislature have met within it. The Assembly last occupied it in 1858, and the Senate in 1863. Political conventions, and State and local gatherings of all sorts have met in its chambers. Sabbath Schools, protracted meetings, balls and bacchanalian revels have been held there. It was the scene of the murder in the Council Room, in 1841, of Charles C. P. Arndt by J. R. Viney, and of the ancient controversies between the partisans of Governors Dodge and Doty; of the coalition of the Abolition and Democratic parties on a strongly anti-slavery platform in 1849; of the exciting contest for the Governorship between Bashford and Barstow; of the LaCrosse Land Grant briberies in 1856 and the investigations of 1858 of stealing, log rolling and swindling; of investigations without number, and of the enactment of laws which have had much to do in shaping the character of the State. But soon we shall see it no more. Well would it be for some of those who have been actors in the scenes which have transpired beneath its roof if they could pass out of existence with it.

WISCONSIN VALOR.

In the recent battles in Virginia and in Mississippi so far as we can learn, Wisconsin troops have well maintained their excellent reputation for bravery and endurance. Our third, fifth, and twenty-sixth regiments suffered severely in the battles under Hooker. There was strange injustice done our gallant fifth regiment in giving to others the glory of storming and first entering the rebel works on the heights of Fredericksburg. At last it is receiving due credit. The twenty-sixth, with other German regiments, rested under the stigma which hasty reporters attached to the 11th Corps. Officers of this State, not Germans, who witnessed their fighting, say that greater injustice was never done than by the abuse heaped upon the men who had "fought mit Sigel." They stubbornly resisted the overwhelming rebel onset, and when the horses were shot down from the batteries which had to retire, they did nothing; forty or fifty men would attach themselves to a gun and drag it away, while others, stripped to the waist and covered with blood, with their bayonets and clubbed muskets, beat off the rebels who sought to take them.

The old Iron Brigade suffered little, though it won new glory. There were only five wounded in the 2d regiment, not forty-five, as the telegraph had it. A gentleman who left Falmouth Friday, says the most severely wounded were still there or at Aquia Creek.

ITEMS.

Some of our quiet Wisconsin Indians of the Pottawotamie, Chippewa, Ottawa and other tribes have been greatly alarmed by stories that they as well as the Minnesota Sioux, were to be sent up the Missouri. They came down to see the Governor about it and had their fears allayed.

A new Express arrangement for this State, lately made, does not give unbounded satis-[illegible]

faction. It seems to be a Milwaukee dodge, inasmuch as matter from your city all has to go through that, at about double the expense of time and money heretofore necessary, and it is impossible to get papers from your city by express on the day of publication.

Col. Malloy, the popular commander of the 17th regiment, has just returned to his men after a short furlough.

I tried to inform you by telegraph, but the wires are so very unreliable that I failed to do so, that the official canvassers of the judicial election threw out some 800 votes for Dixon, on account of informalities. Official returns also *failed* to come from Oconto and St. Croix counties, and from several companies of soldiers.

We are waiting anxiously for news from Grant, with whom Wisconsin has a good many men. Yours, PHILOS.

FORT SCOTT CORRESPONDENCE.

Operations of the Bushwhackers—The Osage Indians Wipe Out a Band of Guerillas—Gen. Blunt and what He is Doing.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
FORT SCOTT, Kansas, May 18, 1863.

We have stirring events on this border, in a small way. The bushwhackers under Livingston and other leaders less known to fame, are doing a somewhat thriving business by way of robbing, in the border counties of both Kansas and Missouri. The bushes are now green, and like snakes, they glide among them to hide from human view, and in unexpected moments, pounce upon the defenceless portion of the community, stealing their horses, cattle, money, &c.—thus keeping the inhabitants in a continual ferment. But they do not always succeed in their nefarious business. Many a Butternut is sent to his own place, by the excited border men. Gen. Blunt is disposing the troops under his charge to the best advantage; cavalry companies are stationed at different posts on the border, from which they can move with velocity when they can hear of their whereabouts—and one good sign is, that not many prisoners are brought in.

The 1st Kansas colored regiment have been sent to Baxter's Springs, a post about half way between Fort Scott and Fort Gibson, in the midst of Livingston's runaways.

The Osage Indians performed a gallant deed last Friday, the 15th, at a crossing of the Osage River, on their reservation. Twenty-five of Tom. Livingston's men (or supposed to be) came on the reservation and camped. They were seen by some of the Indians. They sent a small, smart Indian boy, (who understood English) into their camp. He wormed out of them who they were, &c., and reported to the chiefs. The braves were hastily got together, and made an attack upon them with rifles, bows and arrows, and clubs. After a few volleys from the guerillas, and returned by the Indians, the guerillas fled for the crossing; but the Indians headed them off, reached the place first, drove them into deep water, and succeeded in killing every man—not one was left to carry the tale of their disaster to their leader. The Indians cut off their heads (thus securing their scalps) and brought them in triumph to their village. They reported to the Commandant of the post (Fort Scott) yesterday. They received a fresh supply of powder and lead, and were told to do so again.

Gen. Blunt needs more mounted men on this border, for its protection. Most of the Kansas troops have been called away from this district, and the consequence is, the boldness and rapacity of the bushwhackers.

Major General Curtis on the Ship Canal.

The following comprehensive and Statesmanlike letter from Gen. Curtis presents the subject of the Ship Canal in a very clear, and conclusive manner. It is peculiarly valuable as presenting the views of our most distinguished military leaders, and able statesmen in the Valley of the Mississippi. The letter shows especially in a most striking manner the value of our Ship Canal to Missouri and Iowa, and their agricultural interest west of the Mississippi:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 9, 1863.

GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of your favor of the 25th ult. inviting me to attend the Convention which will convene on the 2d proximo, "to co-operate in such measures as shall tend to promote the development, security and unity of the whole country."

Your object is to promote the great idea of uniting the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence and Hudson by such a channel as will secure a profitable and commodious navigation for boats.

The interests involved are so vast, and the difficulty to overcome so small, I am not surprised at the zeal manifested to secure an immediate effort to accomplish the success of the work. It is only to enlarge works already constructed. It is no matter of doubtful experiment or novel intricacy. The enlargement of a canal and the construction of a dam or two on the Illinois River, with suitable locks, can be readily estimated and soon accomplished.

When this is done, the great rivers of the West will all receive a new and wonderful augmentation of their commercial consequence. Grain and cattle that now find no market, or must be nearly exhausted in value by transportations and shipments on railroads, will then find such certain and cheap conveyances to the ocean, through healthy climates, as to nearly double their value at home. This will stimulate the increase, and railroads will not be impaired, as they will still have more than they can do in carrying through light freight that seeks a more rapid transit.

But it is not in my power in this letter to even present the leading elements of such an enterprise. It is proper to press the matter now, because the work is of great national and *military importance*; and our people are now more than ever sensible of the necessity and importance of our great national organizations and the certainty and reality of war. Every link that binds us as a nation, will now receive special consideration. The commercial union contemplated by you is therefore *one of the great ideas incident to our terrible revolution.* We see new necessities and new objects of pursuit. All natural and artificial combinations deserve and receive new inspiration. The subject of uniting the Mississippi and the lakes is now easily comprehended, and I cordially approve [and will earnestly advocate any reasonable plans to accomplish your success.

As other cares will not enable me to attend at your Convention, I avail myself of this means of informing you of my hearty co-operation, and my thanks for the honor of your invitation to be present with you on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your very ob't serv't,
S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen.

To Messrs. I. N. Arnold, James Robb, F. C. Sherman and others, Com. etc.

The Conscription Act.

Judge N. K. Hall, of the United States District Court, of the District of Western New-York, at the term of the Court, held in Rochester, charged the Grand Jury strongly in favor of the constitutionality of the Conscription.

He said he was aware that partisan newspapers had urged that the law was unconstitutional, and might therefore be resisted with impunity, but that he saw no reason to doubt that Congress had the constitutional authority to provide by law for the enrollment of persons capable of bearing arms, and for calling into the military service of the country such portions of the persons so enrolled as in their judgement the safety of the country may require. That the Constitution gave Congress the power, with certain limitations, to raise and support armies, and that whenever Congress, in the exercise of their constitutional authority, passed laws for that or any other purpose, such laws were to be administered and enforced by courts and juries. That he was aware it had been said that the provisions of such laws were unwise, but that he felt bound to say that courts and juries had no business with the question whether the provisions of a law of Congress were the wisest and best that could have been devised, so long as such provisions were not in conflict with the Constitution. That such questions, by the people of the United States, under the provisions of the Constitution, had been wisely left to the legislative department; and while no man had a higher reverence for the Constitution, no one felt more strongly than he did that on its maintenance in its integrity depended the continuance of the Union, the existence of the Government, and the security of the people, he felt the same necessity of enforcing all constitutional laws without regard to individual opinion of their wisdom or propriety, and of the judicial department administering and enforcing the laws established by the Legislature as they were enacted by the Legislative Department, without attempting to modify such laws or make laws for themselves. He said he had derived his constitutional opinion from the teachings of Marshall, Webster and Story, and held that their departments were distinct, and that courts and jurors should not encroach upon the Legislative Department by impeaching the wisdom of the acts of Congress, and refusing for that reason to enforce them.

Judge Hall was President Fillmore's Postmaster General, and for many years his law partner. He is not only not a partisan of the present Administration, but on the contrary, is politically, thoroughly opposed to it. His words will carry great weight with the people.

Illinois Copperheads.

(From the Nashville Union, 19th.)

A soldier of the 51st Illinois says that himself and some of his comrades have been receiving Copperhead letters from home, and they feel indignant at the impudent disloyalty of the writers. He says that the Copperheads are requested by the soldiers to save their pen, ink and paper, while he hopes to see the Conscription act get every rascal of them. Copperhead letter writers, it is thus that patriot soldiers think of you.

We hope our boys in the army, when they receive a letter of the kind named above, will immediately enclose it to us for publication. We want to "smoke out" these rascals.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton is All Right.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: In your article of Wednesday, the 29th, on the meeting of "The Freed Man's Aid Society," you appear to mistake me for Mr. T. Fowell Buxton, who wrote a letter to the *Times* on the proclamation of President Lincoln. I beg to state that until that meeting I had neither written or spoken one word publicly on American affairs.

I beg to thank you for your article in behalf of those escaped negroes who so greatly need our help. I am, &c.,
T. FOWELL BUXTON.
71 Portman-square, April 30.

THE SIXTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

A Slander Refuted.

[From the Springfield Journal, 23d.]

The Chicago *Post*, which has recently undertaken to out under the Secesh *Times* in Copperheadism, in a paragraph on Col. Grierson's regiment, the 6th Illinois cavalry, says of them:

> Nineteen-twentieths of them belong to the class of Illinois patriots who are daily maligned by the infamous Deacon Bross in the *Chicago Tribune* by the epithet "Copperheads." Not one man in twenty in this regiment voted with the Republicans, and not one in a hundred would vote with them now.

We do not care to inquire whether more than "one in twenty" of the men belonging to this regiment ever voted the Republican ticket or not. But whether or not the *Post* has basely and malignantly slandered the gallant men who, have performed the most brilliant achievement of the war, let the following answer:

[From the Illinois State Journal, March 4, 1863.]

THE VOICE OF THE ARMY.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE 6TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY—ANOTHER RESPONSE TO COPPERHEAD TREASON.

At a meeting of the officers of the 6th Illinois Cavalry, convened at LaGrange, Tenn., Feb. 17th, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Federal army being safely, yet perilously situated between two formidable enemies—the one armed and under military organization, dangerous to our lives only; the other a dishonorable and usurping civil organization, dangerous not only to the supremacy of the Federal Government, but to our honor also, which we value far more than life itself—the one meeting our army in the field, giving us battle; the other offering our women and children, at their lonely homes, resolutions clothed with all the darkened drapery and stern denunciation, calculated to sadden the already melancholy hearts of our cherished ones; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That it is with a feeling of shame and mortification that we witness the treasonable action of our State Legislature, tending, as it does, to cast a reproach upon her brave thousands who are sharing the dangers and exposure of the field in support of rights and privileges such as are known to none except the American citizen.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all soldiers to fight any and all resolutions and provisions of conciliation and compromise coming from coward and disguised traitors in our rear, with resolutions—*we having no ordinance of sufficient range to do them justice.*

Resolved, That as soldiers in the field, far from home, families and kindred, with all their natural and congenial influences, we hereby renew our pledge to the unconditional support of the present Administration, into whose hands we have given the guidance of the ship of State, having an abiding confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of the Chief Executive and his counsellors, to bring this unprovoked and unhappy war to an honorable close.

Resolved, That we remember with feelings of gratitude that true and tried patriot, Richard Yates, whose untiring exertions in organizing and equipping an army of itself, and in behalf of the sick and wounded, have endeared him to every patriot, and have won for him the well deserved title of the "*Soldiers' Friend.*"

Resolved, That we entered this military service from motives of pure patriotism, from a desire to serve our country, and to protect that flag which has been the pride of every true American heart; that we are neither discouraged nor dissatisfied with the service, and we hereby renew our pledge to follow the flag cheerfully against our foes in the advance, and most cheerfully against the traitors in our rear, whenever we are properly ordered to do so.

R. Loomis, Lieutenant Colonel.
Major Herod.
Captain A. DeFoe, Chaplain.
Lieutenant W. H. Beck, Adjutant.
Lieutenant J. H. Benham, Quartermaster.
Lieutenant G. T. Redfern, Commissary.
Alonzo Price, Captain, Co. A.
Thomas Baker, 1st Lieutenant Co. A.
J. B. Murray, Captain Co. B.
W. Peterson, 1st Lieutenant Co. B.
J. D. Angely, Captain Co. C.
Charles Hazard, 1st Lieutenant Co. C.
George Anderson, 2d Lieutenant Co. C.
Hosea Vise, Captain Co. D.
Joseph Coker, 1st Lieutenant Co. D.
James H. Dailey, 2d Lieutenant Co. D.
John Lynch, Captain Co. E.
Edward Ball, 1st Lieutenant Co E.
H. W. Stuart, 2d Lieutenant Co. E.
William G. Sloan, Captain Co. F.
William Dove, 1st Lieutenant Co. F.
G. Hewell, 2d Lieutenant Co. F.
David Glass, Captain Co G.
Hugh Patterson, 1st Lieutenant Co. G.
S. L. Marshall, Captain Co. H.
David Massiding, 1st Lieutenant Co. H.
C. W. Whitsit, 2d Lieutenant Co. H.
L. B. Skinner, 1st Lieutenant Co. I.
L. Gultean, 2d Lieutenant Co. I.
Edward Dawes, Captain Co. K.
Jesse B. Wilson, 1st Lieutenant Co. K.
D. L. Grimes, 2d Lieutenant Co. K.
M. H. Shaw, Captain Co. L.
Frith Charlesworth, 1st Lieutenant Co. L.
John L. Hughes, 2d Lieutenant Co. L.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward for publication a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the *Illinois State Journal*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and *State Register*.

HOSEA VISE, Capt. Co. D, Chairman.
WM. H. BECK, Adj't, Secretary.

That every member of that noble regiment will regard the *Post's* officious championship as an insult, no man not steeped in Copperhead treason will doubt. How utterly base and infamous the partisanship which leads a man or a newspaper thus to defame and malign, under the pretence of friendship, the brave soldiers of the Union!

The Sentence of Vallandigham.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF OHIO,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 68.

I. At a military Commission, convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 6th day of May, 1863, pursuant to Special Order No. 135, of April 21st, 1863, current series, from these headquarters, and of which Brigadier General Robert B. Potter, United States Volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on the following charge and specification of charge, to wit:

Charge—Publicly expressing, in violation of General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of Ohio, sympathy for those in arms against the Government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

Specification—In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments in words or in effect as follows: Declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel and unnecessary war; a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union; a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism; a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites;" stating that "if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago;" that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France;" that "propositions by which the Southern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle of Fredericksburg by Lincoln and his minions," meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority; charging that "the Government of the United States was about to appoint Military Marshals in every district to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges;" "characterizing General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of Ohio, as a base usurpation of arbitrary authority;" inviting his hearers to resist the same, by saying, "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties, the better;" declaring that he was "at all times and upon all occasions, resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government;" asserting that "he firmly believed, as he said six months ago; that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and oppressive than ever existed before." All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew, did aid, comfort and encourage those in arms against the Government, and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government, sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

To which charges and specifications, the prisoner refusing to plead either guilty or not guilty, the Commission directed the Judge Advocate to enter on the records the plea of not guilty.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.

The Commission, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced and the statement of the accused, find the accused, Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, as follows:

Of the specification, (except the words, "That propositions by which the Northern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the last battle of Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions," meaning, thereby, the President of the United States and those under him in authority; and the words asserting that "he firmly believed, as he asserted six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country, more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before;") "Guilty."

And as to these words, "Not Guilty."

Of the charge, "Guilty."

And the Commission do, therefore, sentence him, the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, to be placed in close confinement in some fortress of the United States, to be designated by the Commanding officer of this Department, there to be kept during the continuance of the war.

II. The proceedings, finding and sentence in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed, and it is directed that the place of confinement of the prisoner, Clement L. Vallandigham, in accordance with the sentence, be Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

By Command of Major-General Burnside,
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

Soldiers vs. Copperheads.

In view of the recent Copperhead demonstration of sympathy with Vallandigham, at Albany, the soldiers at the Albany barracks, just returned from the field of battle, held a meeting the day following the Copperhead affair and passed the following resolutions. They must fall pleasantly on the ear of that arch trickster, Gov. Seymour, and his sympathizing friends:

WHEREAS, We have for two years been devoting ourselves to putting down the most unholy attempt to break up this Union, and have freely sacrificed our lives and health for this purpose; and

WHEREAS, We know from past experience that a strong Government is one of the surest means to attain this end; and

WHEREAS, We consider that freedom of speech should never degenerate into unlimited license; and

WHEREAS, We consider the demagogue Vallandigham as saved from being a traitor only by being too great a coward, and his language in public as subversive of good order, the unanimity and safety of the people.

Resolved, That our past services entitle us to an expression of opinion.

Resolved, That we condemn the objects for which a meeting was held in this city on Saturday evening.

Resolved, That in these times, when the very existence of our country is imperiled, and the question of the salvation of the Union is at stake, that the arrest of such turbulent, treasonable demagogues as Vallandigham and his Copperhead associates is a public necessity.

Resolved, That we will support the Government and our military leaders in the prosecution of this war, and in putting down the rebellion, in any way reasonable and just, which must include the arrest of all traitors.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be presented to His Excellency Governor Seymour, and another copy forwarded to the President of the United States.

These are brave, timely and excellent words, and those for whose especial benefit they were intended ought to feel to all sense of shame if they are not stung to the quick by the sharp-pointed rebuke which they compose.

☞ The Copperheads of Indiana, recently sent a large package of treasonable documents to the 5th Indiana cavalry, including the speech of Voorhees, and the report of the Indiana Legislative Committee on Federal Relations. A great majority of the men spurned the trash, and refused to read it.

PERSONAL.

Governor Kirkwood and Adjutant General Baker, of Iowa, left Davenport on Thursday, on a tour of visitation to all the Iowa regiments in the field.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* gives an account of an agreeable reunion at the American Legation. The majority present were Americans, though there was a sprinkling of the European nationalities. The correspondent was much struck by the beauty of the American ladies. Among the guests were Mr. George Peabody, and the artists Greenough, May and Cranch. To crown all, Miss Phillips unexpectedly arrived from Germany, and, at the request of the hostess, sang some of her best songs. Much praise is rendered to Mr. Dayton and family for their hospitality and good taste, which have enabled him to make their house one of the most agreeable social centres of Paris.

—Colonel John W. Forney is favorably mentioned in some of the loyal journals of Pennsylvania in connection with the Union nomination for Governor of that State. It is said he will be strongly pressed before the State Convention.

—The traitor Tom Seymour, who was badly defeated in Connecticut for Governor, writes to the New York Copperheads his deep sympathy and virtuous indignation at the arrest and banishment of Vallandigham. "A fellow feeling," &c.

More English Neutrality.

The Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald* says that another supply of swift river steamers has been purchased at that port, within a month, on account of the Confederate Government. The steamer Mail, plying on the Kilmun station, will shortly be withdrawn, having been sold for seven thousand pounds. The favorite steamer Jupiter, so long known on the Largs, Millport and Arran route, has also been purchased for something like the sum of six thousand pounds. The steamer Eagle, which was built for the English coast traffic, has likewise been sold to the Confederate government for upwards of eight thousand pounds. Other vessels now building in several Scottish shipbuilding yards are reported as being pushed rapidly forward to meet the wants of the South.

A gentleman who left Nassau, N. P., on the 12th inst., furnishes to the New York *Evening Post* a list of twenty Anglo-Rebel steamers that are now in that port, engaged in running the blockade. They have all arrived from England since the first of February. Nine steamers have been destroyed within the same period—making a total of twenty-nine blockade running steamers which the British neutralists have supplied to the rebels within the past three months.

A BRAVE SOLDIER DEAD.—In giving the names of the officers and crews of the several transports which ran the Vicksburg blockade on the 29th ult., the name of Sergean. S. O. Marsh, of Company E, 72d Illinois, who was one of the pilots of the steamer "Empire City," was accidentally omitted. Sergeant Marsh while doing his duty like a true man, at the wheel, received a wound, which resulted in his death the next day. The deceased was an excellent soldier, always prompt to do his duty, and his loss is deeply felt by his whole regiment. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—A most commendable movement in this direction has been made by Rev. J. S. Chadwick, under the auspices of the Chicago Ladies' City Mission of the M. E. Church, in the procurement of the Mission School-house on the corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets, for preaching on the Sabbath. The enterprise will be inaugurated Sunday, the 24th inst., by a sermon from Rev. Dr. Adam Miller, formerly of the Baltimore Conference, and more recently Professor of the German language at the Mt. Pleasant University, Iowa, at 10½ o'clock a. m.

REPORTED FORWARD MOVEMENT.—The Nashville *Union*, of the 22d inst., says "It was rumored yesterday that a forward movement was being made by some of our forces at Murfreesboro. If this be the case we shall probably soon have news of stirring interest. Heaven guard the army of the Union and lead it ever to victory.

NO COPPERHEADS.—The little town of Norton, in Kankakee county, has not a single Copperhead in it. At the annual town meeting, held a few weeks since, resolutions strongly denunciatory of traitors and Copperheads were passed, and signed by every voter in the town.

JAMES FOSTER, Jr., & CO.,

OPTICIANS AND Mathematical Instrument Makers

Have opened a new store, at No. 46 Clark Street, Chicago, With an entire new, well selected, and the most extensive stock in the West, for WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE, And consisting of Spectacles and Eye Glasses of every description, Opera Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Spy Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Pocket and Ship Compasses, Thermometers, Barometers and Hydrometers, Measuring Tapes, Rules, Plotting Scales, Drawing Instruments, Engineering and Survey-ing Instruments of all Kinds. Stereoscopes and Pictures, Magic Lanterns and Pictures, Experimental Apparatus for the illustration of every department of Physical Science, for the use of Schools and Academies.

☞ Repairing of any of the above promptly attended to.

MRS. ANDERSON, Rapping, Healing and Test Medium. Can be consulted at 154 East Monroe street. The sick and afflicted are invited to call. Terms, $1 per hour.

FURNITURE TRADE.—We are now receiving, At the Old Stand of SHEARER, PAINE & STRONG, 203 RANDOLPH STREET, Cane and Wood Chairs, Sofas, Card and Center Tables &c., &c., From our manufactories in Boston and New York, which will be sold to the Trade at Boston and New York prices, freight added.

RARE OPPORTUNITIES. "FOR A NON-RESIDENT." I Can Dispose of the Following Property:

FIRST—$1,500 will buy House No 132 Wabash avenue, with lease of ground paid up to January 1868, 1868. House is in perfect repair, and rented for one year, to a "paying tenant," at $300.

SECOND—$100 will buy one of HERRING'S No. 1 BANKS Combination Lock. Can be seen at "Herring's Safe Store," No. 40 State street.

THIRD—$125 will buy a fine, gentle FAMILY HORSE, with Open Wagon and Silver-plated Harness—new. Can be seen at "West Branch Post Office."

FOURTH—I can Loan $2,000.00 for One, two or three years, at 8 per cent., on approved security, in this city.

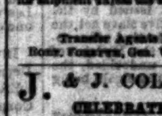
WM. W. STEWART, Agent and Attorney, West Branch P. O.

OFFICE MILITARY COMMANDER, CHICAGO, ILL., May 21, 1863. The following extract from General Orders No. 2, Headquarters of this Department, is published for the information of all concerned: I. The General Order prohibiting the sale of fire arms and ammunition in this Department is hereby re-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] By Command of Major General Burnside, [Signed] LEWIS RICHMOND, Ass't Adj't Gen. CHARLES C. POMEROY, Capt. U. S. A. Military Commander.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—All Freight going South of Cairo, must be accompanied with duplicate invoices, with prices, (to obtain permit) one to be filed with the Surveyor of the Port, and the other to be attached to the bill of lading, and accompanying the goods. No goods will be received for shipment unless the above is complied with. ABLE & CO., Transfer Agents Illinois Central R. R., Cairo. BENJ. FOSTER, Gen. West'n Agt.

J. & J. COLMAN'S CELEBRATED LONDON MUSTARD. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES AND SAUCES. COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE. [illegible] GARDNER G. YVELIN, 221 Fulton street, New York.

JORDAN CANAL BARROWS.



For sale by [illegible] Manufactured, [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street, call the attention of the Ladies to their new arrivals of Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas, BACK AND SIDE COMBS, In Jet, Steel and Gilt, COLLARETTE TIES FANS, VEILS, &c. Which will prove well worthy an inspection. ☞ A full line of Bradley's Skirts, THE GENUINE ARTICLE. 78 LAKE STREET.

"IT SHOULD BE PUT UP IN THE HANDS OF EVERY YOUNG MAN IN THE UNITED STATES, AS AN EXAMPLE AND AN ENCOURAGEMENT."

A Life of President Lincoln, FOR BOYS, ENTITLED THE PIONEER BOY, AND HOW HE BECAME PRESIDENT, BY WILLIAM M. THAYER, Author of "The Bobbin Boy," "Poor Boy and Merchant Prince," &c. Five full-page Illustrations. Price $1.

The book contains the early life of President Lincoln, tracing his career from boyhood up to manhood, with all its poverty, trials, labors, and his ultimate success [illegible] [illegible] Sold by every Bookseller in the country, or sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. ☞ Agents wanted in every town in the United States for the sale of this book.

II.

CHAPLAIN FULLER: Being a Life Sketch of a New England Clergyman and an Army Chaplain. Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, it is generally well known, was a brother of the celebrated Margaret Fuller (Countess Ossoli.) This volume gives an interesting biographical sketch of the Chaplain, from his early youth to his death, at the attack on Fredericksburg [illegible] The narrative of the remarkable duel between the Merrimac and Monitor is the only full account in print from the pen of an actual eye-witness of the whole affair.

WALKER, WISE & CO., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON, MASS. Recent Important Publications: M. COCHIN'S INVALUABLE WORKS. Results of Emancipation... $1.50; Results of Slavery... 1.50; Spectacles for Young Eyes. Vol. 3. Pekin... [illegible]; Cyclopedia of Woman's Work... 1.50; [illegible] ☞ Any of the above books sent by mail, free, on receipt of price.

NEW GOODS.—We are receiving a large and choice assortment of DRESS GOODS In all the late styles, and in every variety of material. We are enabled to offer our entire stock of DRESS GOODS at a decline of fully 20 per cent. from March Prices. We have also in stock, CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES, AND MANTLES, And Materials for the Same, In great variety. We are selling SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, LINEN DAMASKS, QUILTS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c., Also at a GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES. 153 & 155 LAKE STREET. W. R. WOOD.

ASSESSORS' OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, May 20, 1863. INCOME. Notice is hereby given, that all persons residing in this District, which comprises the county of Cook, are required to make return at once, without any further notice, of their individual income, to the Assistant Assessors in their respective Divisions. [illegible] LICENSES. All persons pursuing any trade or profession on the 1st day of May, 1863, coming within the law requiring them to pay a license tax to the United States, must make application at once for the same. [illegible] CARRIAGES, BILLIARD TABLES AND PLATE. [illegible] PHILIP WADSWORTH, Assessor 1st District of Illinois.

1000 GALLONS ILLINOIS CLARET, PURE WINE, Two Dollars a Gallon—Fifty Cents a Bottle. Manufactured By GALE BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. We offer at very low prices, a stock of HOARD & SON'S Celebrated Watertown Engines. They are applicable for Mechanics or Farmers, where power or steam are requisite, and the BEST THAT ARE MANUFACTURED. We have the Western Agency, and orders for the various sizes will be promptly filled. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 29 LAKE STREET.

TWINE & CORDAGE HOUSE. WOOL TWINE, WOOL SACKS, BURLAPS, &C. FOUR BUSHEL BURLAP BAGS, AWNINGS Made and put up. Bags, &c., made to order. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 205 S. Water, cor. Wells st.

MOSQUITO NETTING 10,000 Pieces Of above for sale in the following colors: PINK, BLUE, YELLOW, GREEN, BLACK, WHITE. By Washburn, Welch & Carr. 9 & 11 Franklin street, Boston.

Amusements.

ARLINGTON, LEON AND DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS, Opera House, Randolph street, between the Matteson and Sherman Houses. MONDAY EVENING, May 25th, and every evening during the week. [illegible] E. W. DINGESS, Agent.

FIFTH MATINEE OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, with their FULL GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Mr. HANS BALATKA, at Bryan Hall, Wednesday Afternoon, May 27, 1863. PROGRAMME—PART I. 1—Overture, "Martha"... Flotow. 2—Brite Galop... Labitzky. 3—Andante and Scherzo, 1st Symphony... Beethoven. 4—[illegible] MR. HUDERBACH. PART II. 1—Overture, "Euberpierre"... Lindner. 2—Fantasia, "Sicilian Vespers"... [illegible] 3—Romeo Waltz... Lanner. 4—March... [illegible] Doors open at 2 o'clock. To commence at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, or a package of 6 tickets for $1, which may be used at pleasure at this or the next concert, to be had at the Music Stores and at the door. E. DUTTENHOFER, Secy.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. CHANGE OF TIME. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Second week of the engagement of the popular young tragedian J. WILKES BOOTH, Who will appear this evening in his great character of ROMEO. MONDAY EVENING, May 25th, will be presented Shakespeare's tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET. ROMEO... J. WILKES BOOTH. To conclude with the OBSTINATE FAMILY. Tuesday—THE APOSTATE.

OPERETTA OF THE "FLOWER QUEEN," AND PARTY AT BRYAN HALL, On Monday Evening, June 1st. Mr. Dye, by urgent request, will give, for the last time, G. F. Root's celebrated Operetta of the Flower Queen. At the close of the Concert there will be an intermission of 30 minutes, for those to retire who do not wish to attend the Party. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Party to commence at 10. Tickets of admission the Concert, 25 cents. Separate tickets to the Concert and Party, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $1.75; for sale at Root & Cady's and H. M. Higgins' Music Stores. Tickets to the Party for gentlemen, $1.00 (ladies free); for sale at the office at the close of the concert. Checks for secured seats can be had at H. M. Higgins' Music Store, on Saturday and Monday previous to the concert. The services of the Light Guard Band have been secured for the occasion.

Sewing Machines.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit. That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINES of known practical utility. There are 125,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor. This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT. GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas. 133 Lake street, Chicago. ☞ Circulars may be had on application or by post.

The Florence Sewing Machine MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot, With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make ONE stitch, and with as little or less machinery. It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to STAY any part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric. It runs LIGHTLY, SEWS RAPIDLY, and is almost NOISELESS. [illegible] AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO, Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill. Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

Banking and Exchange.

A. S. PEABODY & CO., Bankers and Brokers NO. 3 WALL ST., NEW YORK. AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY. THOMAS S. [illegible] (Late Cashier with J. T. Van Vleck.) Stocks and Bonds of All Kinds Bought and Sold on Commission. A supply of Government securities constantly on hand and for sale at the current market rates. Collections made on all parts of the United States, upon all [illegible] New York, May 1, 1863. A. S. PEABODY & CO.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business. READ, DREXEL & CO., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking law of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said Bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1863. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. A. ELLIS & CO., CHICAGO, March 2, 1863. The undersigned having purchased the stock of the Trader's Bank of Chicago, and succeeded to its business, have opened an office in this city, on the Northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, for the purpose of doing a General Banking and Exchange Business. We will pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of Exchange, Coin and Treasury Notes, and will be pleased to act as correspondents or agents for country banks and bankers. We will also keep for sale United States Revenue Stamps, on which we allow a discount of four per cent. when ordered in amounts of $500 and upwards, and of three per cent. on amounts of $100. J. A. ELLIS & CO. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, 53 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday. INCORPORATED IN 1861. Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings. [illegible]

MERCHANTS', FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK. This Bank will loan Money upon Real Estate, in sums and upon time to suit. SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., BANKERS, CHICAGO. Deposits received. Prompt attention given to the business of correspondents. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Chicago. COOLBAUGH & BROOKS, Burlington, Iowa.

STUDY YOUR HEALTH AND SAVE YOUR MONEY, and use KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. A compound beautiful beverage, twice the strength of Java, with all its fine flavor. For sale, wholesale and retail at Box [illegible] Lake street, by W. R. FIELDING & CO., sole agent for the West. A liberal discount to grocers.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 44 MONROE STREET. Clairvoyant examinations, one dollar. She also tells the Past, Present and Future. Terms to suit. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE. [illegible]

Auction Sales, &c.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. Furniture, Piano, Carpets, WALL PAPER, &c., AT AUCTION. We will sell on TUESDAY, May 26th, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping, removed to our rooms for convenience of sale, consisting of Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., &c., [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] 100 Crates Crockery And a full assortment of GLASSWARE AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, May 28, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesroom, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, the entire stock of [illegible] To be sold by the Crate. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GREAT SALE OF Chicago City Property AT AUCTION. The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction at the CITY OF CHICAGO, on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1863, At 10 o'clock A. M., Some eighteen hundred Lots in the ORIGINAL TOWN, AND IN Wight's, Elston's and Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, Embracing several thousand feet of very valuable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes. Terms of sale—One fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at 6 per cent. MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee of Chicago Land [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE, BY Gore, Willson & Co., 54 LAKE STREET, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 9½ A. M., PROMPT, And at private sale throughout the week. We are now enabled to make our stock to be LARGER, BETTER SELECTED AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other House. Our stock being consigned to us by MANUFACTURERS, To whom we make advances, GIVES US UNUSUAL FACILITIES For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock, which we offer to the trade, on Manufacturers' Account. GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, Chicago.

BY E. & W. MORGAN. Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES AND BROOD MARES, ETC. Will be continued daily until further notice, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK YARDS, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets, COMMENCING EACH MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK. AN IMMENSE NUMBER STILL TO BE DISPOSED OF. Terms—TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Wearpel, Captain and A. Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY. Important Notice to the Public. The United States Express Company will commence on the 18th inst. to do Express business over all lines of railroad in the State of Wisconsin, via Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, and the Northwestern Railroad [illegible] M. D. COLVIN, Agent. Chicago, May 18th, 1863. The following named offices, under this arrangement, are [illegible] [illegible]

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street, have received a fresh supply of Gingham and Silk Sun Umbrellas, GRENADINE VEILS, RUFFLED AND EMBROIDERED COLLARS, Silk and Worsted Embroidery, BRAIDS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, NETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, Dress Buttons, Ornaments, Quilted Skirts, &c. To all of which they ask the attention of purchasers. 78 LAKE STREET.

MONEY, MONEY.—One [illegible] [illegible] Box 344, West Branch P. O. [illegible]

WOOL TWINE.—I am [illegible] In any quantities. [illegible]

BUTTER, BUTTER, BUTTER. We are in want of BUTTER. [illegible]

THE FAMILY WANT. Whitney's Excelsior Clothes Wringer. [illegible]

REMOVAL.—We have [illegible] FOREMAN BROTHERS. [illegible]

50 TONS TOBACCO [illegible]

BROOM CORN [illegible]

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

Special Notices.

IODINE WATER. Pure Iodine in pure Water. A cure for Scrofula, [illegible] Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, [illegible] and all those distressing and afflictive [illegible] which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated condition of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure or [illegible] [illegible] Dr. J. R. Chilton, Prof. R. E. Parker, Prof. J. C. [illegible] and others equally well known to science. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases, THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, Has permanently located himself at 86 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the South. Thousands of unfortunates bless Dr. JAMES, who, but for him, would be living a miserable existence. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and practice. [illegible] Office and parlors at 86 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office at 84 Randolph street, Chicago, up stairs, for the cure of all maladies of long standing. I have cured some of the worst cases of blood diseases ever known in this country. Patients at a distance can consult me by letter with every confidence. Advice gratis. [illegible] Female Golden Lunar Pills, price one dollar per box [illegible] P. O. Box 3590, Chicago, Ill.

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!! Hunt's Diptheria Cure, GUARANTEED TO CURE IN ALL CASES, OR THE MONEY REFUNDED. The trade supplied by Lord & Smith, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—The unusual good success of the local application of medical agents through my Inhaling [illegible] [illegible] M. D., [illegible]

DRUNKENNESS CURED.—The inebriate may now bid defiance to the tempter, by use. Dr. [illegible] Antidote for Strong Drink [illegible] [illegible] Price $1.00 a box. Sent by mail to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, 403 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

QUERY.—Why is it that CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the best IN THE WORLD? BECAUSE eminent chemists say so! BECAUSE it contains no caustic compounds! BECAUSE it wears longer than any other! BECAUSE it operates INSTANTANEOUSLY! BECAUSE it does not stain the skin! BECAUSE it nourishes and strengthens the Hair! BECAUSE it corrects the bad effects of other dyes! BECAUSE its presence cannot be detected! BECAUSE IT NEVER FAILS! Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price, $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. ☞ The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

SPRING AND SUMMER months are the months to purify the blood. Use the Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters. A few bottles will have the desired effect. This is not a nostrum, but is the best blood purifier in use. All should try it. [illegible] E. B. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor. AGENTS IN CHICAGO—BUCK & RAYNOR, 53 Clark street; J. H. REED & CO., 144 Lake st.

DR. C. ANDERSON'S BLOOD PURIFYING AND CATHARTIC MEDICINES, 131 North Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in thousands of cases. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. [illegible] Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal Office, 48 Dey street, New York. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. Office, No. 150 South Water St., DOLE'S BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL. J. L. MILLER. H. B. WILLMARTH. HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO., Of Providence, R. I., Chartered 1799. ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD MASS. MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. ☞ No Charge for Stamps on Policies.

INSURANCE. FIRE AND MARINE. THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. Cash Capital and Surplus, $500,000. [illegible] KETCHUM, President. ARTHUR H. LOWNDES, Vice President. [illegible] WINDSOR, Secretary. J. PRYOR HORNER, Assistant Secretary. Risks taken against loss and damage by FIRE, and also INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, HULL, CARGO, and FREIGHTS accepted, and losses paid by S. P. CARTER, Agent, No. 8 Board Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE JOLIET AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, April 9th, 1863. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for the choice of Directors, for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at the office of said Company, at Joliet, Ill., on TUESDAY, the second day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. J. W. BROOKS, President. SAMUEL LIVERMORE, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, [illegible] in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of June, at [illegible] A. J. KNISELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW YORK, May 13, 1863. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Friday, the [illegible] day of June [illegible] HENRY FARNAM, President. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. CHICAGO, April 27, 1863. The annual meeting of the Bond-holders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at [illegible] P. M., for the election of Directors [illegible] JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, [illegible] RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, WALL PAPERS, &c., AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION

[illegible]

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

[illegible]

300 Crates Crockery

And a full assortment of

GLASSWARE AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GREAT SALE OF Chicago City Property AT AUCTION.

[illegible] Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1863,

At 10 o'clock A.M.

[illegible] eighteen hundred Lots in the

ORIGINAL TOWN,

AND IN

Wright's, Elston's and Sheffield's Addition to Chicago,

[illegible]

HAMLON D. OGDEN,

Trustee of Chicago Land Co.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE,

BY

Gore, Willson & Co.

54 LAKE STREET,

Every Tuesday and Thursday,

AT 9½ A.M., PROMPT,

And at private sale throughout the week. We make our stock to be

LARGER, BETTER SELECTED,

AND

OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES

Than by any other House,

Our stock being consigned to us by

MANUFACTURERS,

To whom we make advances, GIVES US

UNUSUAL FACILITIES

[illegible]

MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,

54 Lake street, Chicago.

BY E. & W. MORGAN

Government Sale

OF

CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED

HORSES

AND

BROOD MARES, ETC.

[illegible]

AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK YARD, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets.

COMMENCING EACH MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

AN IMMENSE NUMBER

STILL TO BE DISPOSED OF.

Terms—TREASURY NOTES.

By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M.

E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

Important Notice to the Public.

[illegible]

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street, have received a fresh supply of Gingham and Silk Sun Umbrellas,

GRENADINE VEILS,

RUFFLED AND EMBROIDERED COLLARS

[illegible]

78 LAKE STREET.

MONEY, MONEY.—One dollar [illegible]

WOOL TWINE.—I am manufacturing [illegible]

BUTTER, BUTTER, BUTTER.

[illegible]

THE FAMILY WANT.

Whitney's Excelsior Clothes Wringer

[illegible]

REMOVAL.—We have removed [illegible]

50 TONS TOBACCO [illegible]

BROOM CORN SEED [illegible]

Medical Notices.

IODINE WATER.

[illegible]

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N.Y.

BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New [illegible]

[illegible]

CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office [illegible]

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!!

[illegible]

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

[illegible]

DRUNKENNESS CURED.—

[illegible]

QUERY.—Why is it that CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the best IN THE WORLD?

BECAUSE [illegible]

BECAUSE it contains no caustic compounds!

BECAUSE it wears longer than any other!

BECAUSE it operates INSTANTANEOUSLY!

BECAUSE [illegible]

BECAUSE it nourishes and strengthens the Hair!

BECAUSE it corrects the bad effects of other dyes!

BECAUSE its presence can not be detected!

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price, $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

The best in the world.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S

[illegible]

GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR

[illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER

Are the months to purify the blood.

Use the Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters.

[illegible]

DR. C. ANDERSON'S BLOOD PURIFYING AND CATHARTIC MEDICINES,

121 North Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!

MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

[illegible]

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Office, No. 150 South Water St.,

DOLE'S BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible] H. B. WILLMARTH.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO., Of Providence, R.I.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

No Charge for Stamps on Policies.

INSURANCE.

FIRE AND MARINE.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital and Surplus, $500,000

[illegible] ARTHUR E. LOWERRE, Vice President. J. PETOR HOREIS, Assistant Secretary.

[illegible]

S. P. CARTER, Agent,

No. 3 Board Trade Buildings,

SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE JOLIET AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO.

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO SOUTH [illegible]

[illegible]

A. J. KNISELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Chicago, April 27, 1863.

[illegible]

ROCK ISLAND CENTRAL [illegible]

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S

Compound Fluid

EXTRACT BUCHU.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC

REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine Increases the Power of Digestion, and Excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcerous Depositions, and all the Unnatural Enlargements are Reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Has Cured every Case of Diabetes in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit,

Females, Females, Females.

In Affections Peculiar to Females,

The Extract Buchu

Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

And for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing in the Body, Dryness of the Skin,

Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudencies in Life.

HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudencies in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. [illegible]

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

HELMBOLD'S

MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street,

(Below Chestnut,)

PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S;

TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Adelia M mrs; Ader Lauretta miss; Adolph Marion mrs; Agnew F mrs; Ahrens Johanna; Aldridge Charlotte mrs; Allen Kate mrs; Allen Ernestine miss; Angle Eleanor mrs; Armbuster Lydia mrs; Arhogast Annie mrs; Arnold Catherine A; Ash Hannah miss; Ashley A M miss; Atwater Merrett E mrs; Avery mrs; Ayer Fidelia mrs

B

Baker Ashel mrs; Ball Mary mrs; Blote Mary A mrs; Bailey Franklin miss; [illegible]

C

Caldrett Louisa; Cadwell M mrs; Cady Georgie E miss; Cameron Margaret miss; Campbell Alvers C mrs; Campbell Mary A mrs; Canfield Madame J; Capps Ellen; Coffan Catherine mrs; Coleman W; Carter L miss; [illegible]; Crane N mrs; Crane O T mrs; Crouch Martha miss; Colen Niney miss; Curry Cecelia E miss; Collins J H mrs; Comerford Alice E; Colburn Kitty miss

D

Dalton John mrs; Davis Jennie miss; Davison Sarah miss; Davis Emily mrs; Day Mary miss; Decrete Sarah mrs; Decker Margret mrs; Denver Ellen Ellen mrs; Devlin Eliza; Dervan Kate miss; Detarme Mary mrs; Desotell Roxanne mrs; DeRoo Elizabeth; Deverous Mary miss; Dill Anna miss; Dimock John mrs; Dillon Adaline Mary mrs; Dixon William W mrs; Dodge Helen M mrs; Doherty Mary A mrs; Doggett William mrs; Donley Sarah mrs; Dole Charles mrs; Douglas Mary A miss; Dourfet Fannie L miss; Drake Lena miss; Dow G J mrs; Dow W K mrs; Dow C F mrs; Doan Henry mrs; Dood Margaret mrs; Doyle Mary mrs; Doyle Johanna miss; Dudley B F mrs; Duffy B D miss; Dunham Charles mrs; Dumont Lizzie miss; Dunnivan Mary miss; Duval Rosa miss; Dyre Ellen mrs; Duyer Ellen mrs; Dupuy Virginia miss; Dolan Mary

E

Eave J mrs; Ebbert Tilla miss; Eastman Emily mrs; Eastman Margaret mrs; Eddy Martha E mrs; Edwards Jennie C miss; Edwards May J miss; Ege Amelia mrs; Eggleston Fanny mrs; Elliott Julia mrs; Elkins Gilbert mrs; Ellis Marion miss; Ellenwood Ina miss; Ermish Ida miss; Everett Hannah E mrs

F

Farrar M A miss; Farrar Mary A miss; Ferguson Sarah miss; Ferguson Naomi mrs; Fetch E M mrs; Fitz Jane mrs; Fisher C M miss; Fitzmorris Mary J; Finn Mary mrs; Fitzgibbons Ellen V miss; Figg Mary mrs; Fuller A E mrs; Fitch Lizzie E miss; Fitze A B mrs; Finnesty Rebecca mrs; Fleming Ellen mrs; Ford Eliza mrs; Forrest Martha mrs; Fox Alice mrs; Foss D F mrs; French Lydia mrs; Frost Fannie W; Furdon Ann mrs

G

Garfield Minnie mrs; Garnett Ann miss; Gedway Martha miss; Girard Ellen mrs; Gaffany Mattie miss; Gordon Cornelia A mrs; Gray B F mrs; Gray Lizzie W miss; Gray Carrie mrs; Graham Agness S miss; Goodwin Hannah E mrs; Green Lydia mrs; Groin Alice C miss

H

Hale Mary Ann mrs; Hall Anna miss; Haley Mary; Hagerty Elizabeth mrs; Hall Sarah miss; Hall Jeannie E miss; Hammel Rosalie mrs; Harrison Martha; Harris Agnes miss; Hatch Abby miss; Hemsley miss; Hendrix Fannie mrs; Henry Francis mrs; Hessey Bella C mrs; Harsted Eliza; Hosler Helen E mrs; Herman Emma mrs; Herman Barbara mrs; Hitchcock Lizzie M miss; Hill Nellie miss; Holman Janey mrs; Hopkins Harsan A mrs; Howard Hattie miss; Howard Ada miss; Hughes Jennie M miss; Hubbard J E mrs; Hubbard James mrs; Hubbard Juliette mrs; Hyde Ellen L miss; Hyde Anna J mrs

I

Irvin Mary miss

J

Jackson Eliza miss; Jackson Hannah miss; Jackson (Pattern Emporium Lake st) mrs; Jordan Maggie mrs; Jordie Amy E; Jones Mary mrs; Jones B W mrs; Johnson Ellen mrs; Johnson Anna Johanna miss; Johnston E mrs; Johnson Frances A mrs

K

Keegar Mary Ann mrs; Keane Miria miss; Kerry Mary miss; Keegan Catharine mrs; Keating Margaret; Kellogg Chancey D miss; Kelley Della miss; Kelley Sarah mrs; Kerny Mary mrs; Kenny Lucinda mrs; Kenny Jane miss; Kennedy E E mrs; Kinsley Victoria miss; Kerwin Annie miss; Klein Anna miss; Kirmans Catherine miss; King Margret miss; King (455 Lake st) mrs; Knaff Mary miss

L

Ladd Elizabeth mrs; Lamb Mary mrs; Law J G mrs; Lawrence Lydia mrs; Laggett Meola mrs; Leighton Sarah G mrs; Lee Mary miss; Leonard Mary miss; Leonard Patrick mrs; Lanes Clara miss; Leppert Emelia mrs; Letts Ada miss; Little Sarah H miss; Lombard Thomas mrs; Lamy B miss; Lombard Julia E mrs; Long Nellie miss; Long Hattie miss; Lovely Helen; Lusk Mary I miss; Lannon Annie E miss; Lynch Katy miss; Lynch Michael mrs; Lynch Margaret miss; Lynch Rosanna mrs; Lyon B F mrs

M

McCarthy Catherine miss; McConnell Lizzie S miss; McCurdy Mahala mrs; McClintock E B mrs; McComb Mary mrs; McClelland Louisa miss; McManis Mary miss; McDonough Ellen miss; McGuire John mrs; McKillip William mrs; McKichan Maggie miss; McKenna Eliza; McKelly Almeda mrs; McLaughlin mrs; McLellan Mary miss; McLinden Elizabeth miss; McLean Mary miss; McLoughlin mrs; McMaster Mary miss; McMahon Eliza; Mobley Edward mrs; Monteith James mrs; Montgomery Susan F miss; Mordy Ophelia miss; Mortimer J mrs; Morgan M mrs; Moorehouse Maggie mrs; Morris Mondah; Mosely mrs; Mott James mrs; Morer James mrs; Morse M F mrs; Mulqueen Mary H mrs; Munhall Mary mrs; Maggy Julia A; Mulligan Susan; Murtough Agnes miss; Murphy Kate miss; Murphy Bridget mrs; Myers A B F mrs; Mac Catherine; Mack Mary; Malory Herbert mrs; Mahony Ann mrs; Mason Lizzie miss; Mattison Emma mrs; Maynard A mrs; Mead Rachel mrs; Menton Ann mrs; Medchener Lydia C mrs; Mengel Elise mrs; Mills Benjamin S mrs; Millard Bridget mrs; Miles Abel mrs; Miller Sarah C mrs; Miller Dorthea mrs

N

Nash Hattie miss; Nay Thomas L mrs; Newton Mary miss; Nevins P A miss; Newberry J B mrs; Niles Lewis D mrs; Nicholson Sarah C miss; Nicholson St Clair mrs; Neeley Hellen M mrs; Nesbet Agnes D miss; North Amy P miss; Nugent B miss

O

Orchard Anna mrs; Oldham Sami mrs; Orcott L D mrs; O'Brien Johannah miss; O'Boyle Mary; O'Brien Thomas mrs; O'Grady Bridget mrs; O'Grady Catherine miss; O'Hara Maggie miss; O'Connell Mary miss; O'Keefe Margaret miss; O'Connell Ellen; O'Farrell J M miss; O'Connor Mary miss; Ormsby Mary miss

P

Paine E H mrs; Parker L D mrs; Parker Orlando L mrs; Parker Margret mrs; Parker Charlotte mrs; Patterson Ann mrs; Pattison Mary E mrs; Peck C miss; Peck Jason mrs; Penfield C miss; Perry Ellen miss; Pettit Ellen miss; Pickering Lizzie miss; Phelps S M mrs; Pettis Jessie M mrs; Pomeroy Gertrude miss; Prescott Mary mrs; Pritchard miss; Prosser T P mrs

Q

Quigney mrs; Quinlan Bridget; Quigney Susan mrs

R

Rice Rebecca J mrs; Reed James M mrs; Reed [illegible]; Rice Susan mrs; Riordan Michael mrs; Rigdon Ann E miss; Reilly Mary mrs; Ritchie Caroline miss; Robertson Mary mrs; Rowland Jennie E mrs; Rowland Josephine A; [illegible]

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C

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D

Dillon master; Dinnigan Michl; Duncan Michl; Daniels mr; Davis Wm S; Davis Walter W; Demick W H; Dickinson John; Day John E H; Dixon John H; Dosey Jeremiah; Dickinson J W E; Davis J S; Davis J W; Dickson J P; Daniels J O; Dosey Jeremiah; Davis Jas M; Day Geo S; Dermsey Thos M; Davis Thos J; Day E H; Digby Theodore; Dailey Geo D; Dickinson Geo A; Dickinson G; Dickey H; Dolan M; Dodge C; Dolen E F dr; Davis A; Davis E; Dimes A W; Davis C capt; Davis Gilford N; Daley & Day; Dalton B; Daly Thomas; Dickerman Amos; Dwyer Michael; Duffy Michael M; Donovan Morgan; Duncan Wm E; Dunham Joseph; Dyser John; Dunham Jas S; Donnelly J; Donovan Jeremiah; Duncan H N; Drake F R; Dwight Dward C; Downs Edward B; Doyl Richard; Dole David; Duckett Daniel; Duffy Peter; Dodge Cortland H; Doyle Simon; Dudley E F; Dafinty Patk; Donnelly Anthony; Dox N J; Doyle Owen capt; Dunham & Smith; Duchane Oliver

E

Edbrooks Wm S; Ellsworth Lewis; Ellsworth John J; Ewer John G; Emmons Wm L; Evers John; English James; Early James; Enright James; Ellis J Alder; Egan J J; Eames J M; Emans Hiram B; Edwards J W; Ensign Hilliard; Elkins Henry; Evans Frank; Eaton Edson; Eaton Curtis C; Edwards Chas G; Eldred & Mills; Eager Alfred; Emery F; Everett & Butler; Eyster Benj & co; Enders Ell

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H

Haddock Jas G; Hawkins Anson; Halsted Chas; Hagerty C B; Hacker G F; Haight David; [illegible]; Harper Thos; [illegible]; Hodgdon Warren; Howe Wm; Hall W A; Hovey Wilbur F; [illegible]

K

Knowles M; Kemp Wm H; Kennedy John C; Kilbourn Wm L; Keith John G; Kean John; Kinck John A; Kinck John B; Kennedy Isaac; Kimball J M; Karr Jas H; Kelley J C; Kelley J C; Kean Joseph; Kinney Jas; Kimball J; Keane J H; King Hoy H; Kennedy Thos; Kingsley Thos; Kipsy Geo W; King Geo S; Kenney Frank; Kenney Elijah; Kellogg F; Kelly E F; Kennedy R S; Kennedy Patk; Kimball O E; Keough Patk; Knight capt; Kelly Chas E; Kelly Chas; King & Aldrich; Kelth Alexander; Kiley A B; Keel Sam; Kellogg S D; Kellett Lorenzo; Kelly Henl; Kelloge E F; Kipling David; Kodd, Sleety & co

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J

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M

Mahoney Martin; Martin Michl; May Wm O; Mahna Cornelius; Mason Wm G; Moakley W H; Mosley J G S; Mahem J M; Marsh H E; Marsh Jno; Marshall Joseph; Meldrum J; Maynard James E; Martin J P; Mannel Hiram; Mores Hasen; Merriman Henry; Martin Thos; May P H; Maynard J M capt; Manning G capt; March Geo S; Maher Thos; Maxwell G; Manzur Geo B; Martin Geo; Mensel Fred; Matlocks F M; May F H; Morris Saml; Maynes Robt; Magoon Ezra; Metcalf D H; Mogouty Patrick; Malone Patrick; Mason Peter; Martin Chas; Manzur Alvah; Mathews & co; Merrill A H; Morrison Albert; Magoon Oscar P; Mather Jno; Mason A; Maison A; Maguire Edward; Mizard David B; Miller Wm B; Miller Wm; Mixer; Mickle Jno; Miller Jno A; Minns Jno; Mills Frederick; Mix Geo H; Miller Fraggatt; Millard Prescott; Millspaugh C N; Miller Aaron; Miller Albert; Mulnix Wm H; Morse Geo Washington; Molley Wm M; Moore Walter B; Moore Mathew; Morgan L P; Mowray U M; Morris Jno L; Moran J R; Murphy Jno; Montgomery J H; Murray Jacob B; Morey Henry C; Morgan Henry; Mafford Thos; Moe Sherm; Morrison Geo H; Mondorf Geo; Moore Thos; Myers Frank M; Murphy E W; Morant Dominick; Morey D W jr; Myers David; Mooney Peter; Morris Chas; Moore N O; Mall Latius F; Monder Alleo; Moore & Noe; Morrison A J; Murray Alexander P; Morse Benjamin; Moss & Phillips; Matter Austin; Moore & Johnson; Morey A J & co; Moore & bro; Moore M S; Moore S; Moore Matthew J; Munson Wm H; Moore O C

Mc

McGlade A; McGinn A; McClanathan Lawrie; McCollers M C; McNair Matthew; McIntyre Michl; McBride Wm jr; McGrath Wm & Bro; McNulty Wm; McDonald Wm; McGowan Wm; McElwin Wm; McClure Wm; McClure Wm; McGrevy M; McDonough J M; McIntyre Jno; McCreery Jno; McDonald Jno; McCue Jno; McDonald James; McLennan Jas capt; McLaughlin J & co; McClay James B; McConnell J H; McMahon James; McCann James; McCartney Henry; McGrew Jas W; McHonnor J & B; McConnell Hugh; McInerhany Geo; McGee Hugh; McCormick Thos; McMahon Thos; McNicholas Stephen; McDowell Saml; McKee R; McCarty Danl; McLeod Danl; McGillis Donald; McCollam Duncan; McShore David; McShane Chas; McDermott C M; McMahon Patrick; McGinn Patrick; McIntire Christopher; McIlvaine Boyd; McDugald Allen; McKenzie O J; McNair Mather; McCulloch Alexander; McDonnell Austin; McRae Angus; McKnight Arthur; McKillop & co; McFarland Mathar; McIntosh James; McDonald James; McCann Francis

N

Newton Walter; Nugent John; Neges John R; Northrop W R; Norton John L; Nixon John; Nelson John; Nash John; Nicholson John; Noble J J; Nelson J C; Nathans J F; Nixon J S; Nash Thos; Nicholson Geo; Noble S H; Nelson Franklin; Nor H; Norton E P; Nelson E W; Newport Ellison; Newton Peter; Noonan Patrick; Nowell Barker; Nash, Hibbard & co; Needham A T; Noble Newell; Norton & Cobb

O

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P

Pinkham N; Printz A A; Potter & Ackley; Pope Geo D; Pope C D; Pratt C; Powell Thos; Pinea Geo D; Prince G H; Potter G A capt; Pfahl John; Powell Tyler; Pease capt; Pope David; Petitt N D; Peterson E H; Palmer A K capt; Palmer Andy G; Packard & Sons; Perkins A B; Palmer Steward; Pheat capt; Parmer Daniel; Patterson E H; Palmer E D; Peck Fredk L; Parker Stephen H; Parker G L capt; Perry Thos B; Paige Geo W; Powers Robt; Peter Edwd C; Powers Robt; Proctor Edward; Pratt Edward; Patten Wm H; Pickens Wm; Porter Wm L; Pugh W H; Pate R P; Pratt M V; Price Robt; Pierce Lawrence; Parsons N M; Pettit G bou; Parsons H; Phillips mr; Parsons J; Pattee Wm; Palmer L M; Payne Wm A; Peacock John E; Palne J S; Parker John R; Petton James R; Parker Isaac; Parker J L capt; Parsons J S; Prince Henry T; Porter Marshall A; Pierson Hiram; Poole Sydney G; Perry Hiram W; Peters Hank; Price Shem; Porter Silas; Pratt S capt; Prescott J H; Peets Marvin; Pergam Phineas capt; Peggott John H; Pearson C & co; Pepper James; Pemberton Jas; Pillar James; Peterson F P; Packard Isaac; Parish J W & co; Palmer Lewis; Pease H Caton; Platt W E; Potter Alexander F; Premonden Ambrose; Pratt B P

Q

Quirle Patrick

R

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T

Tompkins I B; Thomas Oron D; Thompson & Bright; Thurston A L; Tierney Patk; Thompson Thos; Turner Truman A; Truman C; Tomlin M; Taylor C A; Taylor J B; Terry & Hale; Tower Ch D; Tate H W; Terry E D; Terrell Jas M; Tait Joe W; Tanner Wm; Tarbune mr; Tierney Michael; Tervilliger Fred; Talcot J A; Turnbull Theo L; Twaite Theo D; Troy Geo H; Thomas Wm H; True L W; Tracy Michael; Thompson Luke; Tyler Brown & co; Tracey Thos; Thatcher Solomon; Tuttle S rev; Trull Fred; Trusdale Seth H; Thomas Saml M; Trux Samuel; Thornton Jas; Thomas J W; Tracey J; Tucker Israel; Thomas Jas S; Thompson Jas; Toohey Jas; Tomlinson & Amos; Truman A W dr; Tindale Byron N; Turner A B

U

Underhill S E

V

Vanburen W; Vincent Robt; Vanderen L S; Vermillie Geo W; Vitchell Harvey; Vose Geo Leon; Vanderhoof; Vancouver Hiram

W

Walker Charles B; Walker E; Wells John H; Wheeler Jas; Wilson J; Weatherwell W H; Wallace Wm; Weber Martin; Watkins; Wilkins Wm E; Watt Henry C; West Geo J; Wayne G W & co; Wentworth C; Willard Lucius; Whitehead Joseph; Whiteside Jas; Webster G dr; Wheedon E C; [illegible]

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[illegible] Passenger Agent.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND

1863 Chicago Line. 1863

For the coming season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run, in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the

Western Transportation Company

BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND BUFFALO.

FORMING A

DAILY LINE

(Sundays excepted) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers. Running in connection, at Buffalo, with the

New York Central Railroad, Spaulding's Express, Union Express;

The WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY and Troy and Erie Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal.

At Cleveland, with

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

[illegible]

RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agents,

Office foot of State street, Chicago.

SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt.,

Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

THE NORTHERN

Transportation Company

OF OHIO,

IS PREPARED TO TRANSPORT PROPERTY BETWEEN

BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST,

WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH.

This well known line of fifteen first class screw Steamers connects at OGDENSBURGH with railroad for Boston and all parts of New England, at Cape Vincent with the Railroads between Cape Vincent and New York; and at Oswego with a line of thirty first class Canal Boats to New York.

[illegible]

To Chicago and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS.

J. MYERS, 74 Pearl street, New York.

JOHN HOCKING, State street, Boston.

[illegible]

JOHN B. CRAWFORD, Oswego.

[illegible]

N. J. HOWE, Chicago.

Office and dock foot of North Lasalle street.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects A FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities,)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (30 miles, via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Road Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.

Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.

[illegible]

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER R. R. COMPANIES.

Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.

CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh supply of

FIELD GLASSES.

BOWLIN & McILWAIN,

[illegible] Clark st., opposite the Sherman House.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO [illegible]

[illegible]

A CARD.—Any one wanting to [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

[illegible]

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,

16 Wall Street, New York.

Real Estate.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—By direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, [illegible]

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.

[illegible]

Washington City, D. C., May 4th, 1863.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

Room No. 4, Metropolitan Block,

CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

GREAT SALE OF

LOTS AND CONTRACTS,

In the City of Chicago.

At Auction, June 17th, 1863.

The articles of association of the "Chicago Land Company" [illegible]

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

Chicago, March 14th, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$220,000 worth of City Property and Lands in Iowa, belonging to the estate of Antoine Le Claire, deceased.

IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT.

[illegible]

Business Cards.

WALKER & THOMAS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Room 2, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 3006.

GILBERT G. WALKER. J. S. THOMAS.

GOODRICH & LAWSON,

Manufacturers of Linen Collars and French Yoke Shirts, [illegible]

DRS. E. A. BOGUE AND G. V. IVES, DENTISTS,

141 Lake Street, Chicago.

[illegible]

CUTLER, BALL & CO.

LIGHTNING ROD DEALERS

And Commission Merchants, 30 Clark street, Chicago.

ERNEST PRUSSING,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.

Loans negotiated on real estate security.

To Capitalists.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MILLERS.

THE

PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILL,

IN ALLEGHENY, PA.,

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SITE.

The Mill occupies a small square of ground in the City of Allegheny, at the corner of Lacock and Darragh streets, [illegible]

THE MILL.

[illegible]

THE STOREHOUSE

[illegible]

THE SOURCES OF SUPPLIES.

[illegible]

Or WEBSTER & BAXTER, Chicago, Illinois.

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general Commission business [illegible]

SAMUEL HOWE,

E. V. ROBBINS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

GEORGE BARRON

[illegible]

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

Semi-annual Water Tax due May 1st, 1863.

[illegible]

SHEEP.—I have for sale five hundred sheep, [illegible]

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—To [illegible]

Proposals.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR MULES.—

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GEN'L'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 18, 1863.

1,000 MULES.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT U. S. A., ST. LOUIS, May 21, 1863.

[illegible]

E. D. CHAPMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLY OF MARINE HOSPITAL.

[illegible]

LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, [illegible]

[illegible]

3000 TONS OF COAL WANTED.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, May 23d inst., [illegible]

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN STATIONERY.

[illegible]

J. W. CATTELL, Auditor of State.

Des Moines, April 8, 1863.

Legal Notices.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY.—By virtue of a writ [illegible]

Removal.

REMOVAL.

CHARLES CONSTOCK,

[illegible]

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER DEPOT.

REMOVED TO

150 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Chicago, May 15, 1863.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1863.

THE CITY.

ICE.—The schooner Gold Hunter arrived at this port yesterday, from Toronto, with 200 tons of ice, consigned to a firm in this city.

LARCENY.—Mary Hughes, charged with stealing a piece of carpet valued at $18, from Eliza Ennis, upon examination before Justice Miller, Saturday, was held to bail for the Recorder's Court in $600.

GOLD PENS.—The largest and most varied assortment of really good Gold Pens may be found for sale at No. 140 Lake street, by Messrs. Munson, Skinner & Co., who receive their goods direct from the manufactories. Those who want the best article should try this house.

WHIT-SUNDAY.—Whit-Sunday, or White-Sunday, occurs to-day, and is observed by a large portion of the Christian world as one of the highest festivals. It is so called from the effusion of light spread abroad at the pouring out of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

MEETING OF JERSEYMEN.—A meeting of the Jerseymen residents in Chicago was held at the Tremont House, Saturday evening, to arrange for the proper reception and entertainment of the delegates from New Jersey to the Canal Convention. Without taking any formal action the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening. It is expected that there will be a large attendance at Parlor No. 1 on that evening.

BURGLARY.—About half-past two yesterday morning a burglar broke into the house 738 Wabash Avenue, occupied by Louis Wahl, and while ransacking the bureau, was discovered by a young lady of the house, who gave the alarm, when the villain decamped, without taking any booty. He is a man about 5 feet 10 inches high, strong and well built, short hair and smooth face.

DISGRACEFUL.—John O'Neil, an Irish saloon keeper, on Clark street, near Twelfth, was brought before Justice Miller, Saturday, charged with attempt to commit a rape upon the person of a girl of 18, living in the same house. The circumstances were of an aggravating character. Held to bail for appearance at the Recorder's Court, in the sum of $300.

INQUEST.—Coroner Schmidt held an inquest, Friday evening, upon the body of Matilda Castello, aged 18 years, who was serving the family of Mr. Hutchings, corner of W. Madison and Green streets. She had been working very hard, at the house cleaning, and but a few months from England and was probably not acclimated. Her death had many of the symptoms of sun-stroke. Verdict of the jury, "Congestion of the Brain."

A NEW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—G. P. Randall, the well-known architect of this city, is now engaged in perfecting the plans and specifications for the erection, during this summer, of a splendid theological seminary, on North Halsted street, which is to be built under the auspices of the Old School Presbyterians. The structure will be three stories and a basement, with a ground plan of forty-four by seventy feet. The work will be commenced immediately.

THE SOLDIER'S SUPPER.—Don't forget the supper to be given to the soldier, at the Marine Hospital, to-morrow (Tuesday the 26th inst.,) at five o'clock, p. m. Any one willing to aid in this exhibition of respect and kindness to the afflicted and disabled soldiers, can do so by leaving what they choose to furnish for the occasion, at the Marine Hospital, on Michigan Avenue, near Rush street bridge, or at the house of Rev. Mr. Leonard, 276 Illinois street, and the Committee will take it in charge.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.—To-day, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, the interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Catholic University, corner of Wolcott and Superior streets, will be observed. The ceremony will be conducted by Right Rev. James Duggan, D. D., Bishop of the diocese. He will be assisted by Archbishop Purcell, Bishop Rosecrans, (brother of the Major General,) Bishop Smith of Dubuque, Rev. Dr. Dunne, and others of the clergy. All the various Catholic societies of the city will be present on the occasion, and the dedication sermon will be preached by Bishop Rosecrans. The morning services at the Cathedral will be unusually imposing in their character. They will include the ordination of five young men to the priesthood.

THE TRUTH WILL OUT.—It is confidentially asserted by the knowing ones, that the grand Festival Reception, to be given to the friends of the "Foster Mission" and "Railroad Mission" schools at Bryan (upper) Hall, on next Tuesday evening, will be one of no ordinary interest.

The Great Western Band, and the celebrated violinist, Professor DeClerque, will produce some of their softest, newest and sweetest harmonies; the Stereoscopic Gem of Art, will, by the aid of the new glass just obtained from Philadelphia, be exhibited in the most perfect and satisfactory manner; parts of the spacious Hall, transformed into flower gardens, will produce rare, beautiful and fragrant boquets, which Flora, or her lovely nymphs, will give, with ease and grace, to all who leave their coin upon her altar; the most luscious strawberries, the best ice cream, sugar, cake and other eatables in great profusion, will be served up to all the guests until every physical want is satisfied.

Don't fail to be there with all your friends.

TRIAL OF MONTGOMERY'S ANTI-COMBUSTIBLE SOLUTION.—The trial at the foot of Washington street, Saturday afternoon, in the presence of Mayor Sherman, Chief Engineer Harris, and several thousand citizens, was generally satisfactory; however, there there were a few who expected to have seen wood changed to stone or iron. The building upon which the trial was made (three by six feet square) had been saturated with the solution, and though a fire was built inside of very inflammable material—shavings and kindling, saturated with benzine, half filling the building—creating a heat so intense as to melt the glass in the windows, within fifteen minutes after it was fired, the building stood the intense heat for about forty-five minutes, when it fell, some portions being charred. As soon as removed from the burning mass the flame ceased. A building of the same kind and size unprotected by the solution, would have been entirely consumed by that fire, in five to eight minutes.

The Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago.

We publish to-day in our advertising columns, the announcement that this home company has been fully organized, and is now prepared to transact business. The list of Directors, it will be seen, is composed of our best and most responsible merchants and the entire body of Stockholders, whose names are given in the advertisement alluded to, are of the solid class of our citizens. The President, W. E. Doggett, is of the Boot and Shoe firm of Doggett, Bassett & Hills. The Vice President, Mr. Wm. McKindley, is of the grocery house of Jas. McKindley & Co., and the Secretary, W. E. Rollo, Esq., is a well known Insurance man, having been for some years past the general agent resident in this city of a prominent Eastern Company. The solid capital of the "Merchants" with its excellent managers, combined with the fact that it is a Chicago Institution, must commend it to the liberal patronage of all classes of citizens.

Letter from the Wardens and Vestry of the Church of the Holy Communion to Rev. E. W. Hager, Rector.

We print below a letter signed by the Wardens and Vestry of the Church of the Holy Communion of this city, and received by the Rev. E. W. Hager, the Rector, on Saturday. It fully expresses the feelings of the entire congregation, and cannot but be peculiarly gratifying to the Reverend gentleman, after the recent storm through which he has passed:

CHICAGO, May 23, 1863.

Rev. E. W. Hager, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion:

[illegible]

THE LATE JUDGE MANIERRE.

Adjourned Meeting of the Bar.

ADDRESSES BY PROMINENT LAWYERS.

Resolutions of Respect and Preparations for the Funeral.

The adjourned meeting of the members of the bar, held at the Circuit Court room, on Saturday afternoon, was the largest assemblage of the kind ever convened in this city. All, with one accord, seemed possessed with the desire to give fitting shape to the occasion. And each for himself said, Judge Manierre is gone, but as we respected and loved him while living, so will we honor him when dead.

The room was heavily draped in mourning, and the sorrowful countenances and tearful eyes of those present, accorded well with the sombre festooning. The window in the rear of the Judge's chair was hung with two large American flags, also trimmed with mourning emblems; and the chair itself, together with the desk in front, was completely covered with the sad insignia of a people's grief. That the distinguished dead held the confidence and regard of the members of the bar, no one who attended the meeting will care to deny.

His Honor J. M. Wilson took the Clerk's chair at a few minutes past three, and announced that the hour of adjournment had arrived and that the first business would be the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Thos. Hoyne, esq. Chairman of the Committee, reported as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his wisdom, to remove from among us the Honorable George Manierre, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois, in the prime of his years, and in the midst of his usefulness, and

WHEREAS, It is eminently fitting that the Bar of Chicago, by whom the lamented deceased was so much loved and honored, should express their profound sorrow at this afflicting dispensation, by a series of appropriate resolutions. Be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Judge Manierre, the State of Illinois has lost a citizen as noble and true-hearted as any who lives in her broad expanse—the seat of justice a Judge worthy of all confidence and respect—and the Bar and a large and sorrowing circle of relatives and friends, a member of their society whose exalted personal character, did him and them more honor than even the high station which he so worthily filled.

Resolved, That in the untimely death of Judge Manierre, the Bar, and the whole community, have lost an officer unsurpassed in the possession of all those sterling qualities of head and heart, which beautify and adorn the judicial office—a profound and accurate lawyer, a just, faithful and laborious Judge, and a kind, urbane, and courteous gentleman.

Resolved, That the Bar, while feeling it impossible by any proceeding of theirs, on this melancholy occasion, to staunch the arteries of love now bleeding, yet feel impelled by every consideration of regard and duty, to tender to the afflicted widow and family of the deceased, this respectful token of their sincere and heartfelt sympathy with them, in this, the hour of their terrible affliction.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting do appoint one member of the bar to present these resolutions to the Supreme Court of the State now in session, and to each of the courts in this city, with the request of the bar that they may be spread upon their records.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting do forward a copy of these resolutions to the widow and family of the deceased. And that the same be published in the city papers, and also in a newspaper published at Waukegan, in Lake county.

Resolved, That as a further tribute of respect to the memory of the distinguished dead, the whole proceedings of this meeting be published in pamphlet form. And that the Bar in a body, do accompany his remains to their last resting place, and do wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

ADDRESS OF MR. HOYNE.

Mr. Hoyne said that since the adjournment of the Committee, and after consultation between the Chairman and himself, steps had been taken to secure as good a portrait of the deceased as could be obtained under the circumstances to place in the Law Library. The public were acquainted with the main facts of Judge Manierre's life, but he would allude to one or two circumstances, to which attention had not been called. In 1833 or '34, Judge Manierre was a literary writer of considerable merit, and many of his poetical pieces and tales found admission in the New York Albion, a paper for which Irving, Morris and Willis were then contributors. It was his habit to find relaxation from the study of the law in writing for the New York papers, a practice which he continued until he left New York.

Judge Manierre had a great aversion to the minutiæ of political life, and one reason why his death will not be mourned as a national calamity, is that he despised the cost of self-respect at which political preferment is purchased.

He was a man of broad and vigorous views, and always a good counsellor. The feelings which governed him in all the relations of life were best known to the speaker, who was dependent upon him, and indebted to him, for all he possessed. The speaker briefly reviewed the history of the deceased. He fully and faithfully discharged all the duties devolving upon him, and after his six years' term in the Judgeship, the people discovered his worth. When the speaker remembered the former satisfaction the Judge took in literary pursuits, he enquired of him, one day, why he abandoned his former relaxation, adding that he was wearing himself out. The Judge replied: "If I could not discharge my duties, I had no business to take them." The last effort of his mind in his dying moments, was the rendition of a judgment. All they could distinguish was the feebly uttered words: "Defendant," "plaintiff," and a few minutes after, his eyes saw the last of earth. There is no pain in the retrospect of Judge Manierre's life; no apprehension about looking over his past, and fearlessly we may challenge that life as one that every member of the bar may emulate.

GEO. C. BATES, ESQ.

The speaker, after alluding to the mournfulness of the occasion, said:

In the summer of 1835, I met, for the first time, him whose death we this day deplore, and whose funeral oration can be mutely, but most eloquently pronounced, by the silent objects that surround us. That Bench on which you sit, this hall itself, and these mournful habiliments of the grave seem to sympathise, as they stand around, like so many majestic mourners; and all of them in language that we can all read and understand, tell us that we shall know him no more on earth. From the very first moment that he came here, he took his position, as a staid, candid industrious, careful student, who, while always avoiding all efforts to attract unduly the attention of his neighbors and his acquaintances, was yet daily and hourly burnishing and brightening that character and armor which he was to wear through life, and which shone brighter and clearer down to the very moment when disease summoned him from this sacred temple dedicated to Justice on earth, to that higher and holier temple, "not made with hands eternal in the heavens." Of his official life, and his gradual ascent from the humblest position at the bar to the loftiest and noblest official promotions that a true lawyer can desire, it behooves me not to speak. His early companion, his life long friend, he who was with him in the first budding of youthful hopes, and "on whose fond breast his parting soul reclined," has said all that true friendship, correct and classic taste may dictate, or the eloquence of the heart may utter. On coming to the bar, or soon thereafter, he became associated with Meeker, and from that period down to 1852, when I left my peninsular home, on the other side of Lake Michigan, to try my fortunes on the shores of the gentle and beautiful Pacific; their office was alway, during my sojourn in Chicago, my place of business, my temporary lounging spot, my legal and practical home; and with each succeeding year I was drawn closer and closer to him. And although our tasks and pursuits and habits were as diverse as the poles, yet my admiration, my confidence and my respect and regard for him ripened more and more. Many and many a summer eve, have Meeker, Manierre and myself, in years long gone, sat by the softened twilight, or mellowed tones of the harvest moon, in their cheerful and home-like office, and discussed our varied plans, pursuits, hopes and expectations, now ended and dissipated forever, for Meeker was long since extinguished in darkness. Manierre has gone to his premature grave, and I sir, desolate and homeless stand here, almost a stranger in these places, once so familiar, so dear to me.

I knew George Manierre thoroughly and intimately, and a nobler or a truer man I never knew. Of simple and unaffected manners, his character was marked with every lineament of manliness, integrity and honor. Elevation to the bench only developed and exposed to the public eye the purity, the nobleness and the intellectual power of the quiet and modest young practitioner at the bar. He was a candid, impartial and righteous judge, and his nature and organization were such that he could have been none other. Shrinking from no responsibility, fearless in the performance of every duty, seeking always to do right, and fearing nothing so much as to even seem to be wrong, he was literally *Justum et tenacem propositi virum*. Death has now set her seal to his character, making it unchangeable forever; and I am sure that when his brethren of the Bar shall inscribe an appropriate epitaph on his monument it will be, that as an upright Judge, a successful lawyer, and a courteous gentleman, he was without fear, and without reproach.

ELLIOTT ANTHONY, ESQ.

As a young member of the bar, the speaker added his tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased. He met Judge Manierre in 1850 on board a steamboat on Lake Michigan while on his way to Milwaukee seeking his fortune. In the course of conversation the Judge advised him to come to Chicago. He did so and found Judge Manierre's doors open to him. During his first year he often resorted to him and found him an excellent counsellor. He was an urbane man of high conscientiousness. He was associated with him at one time in a fugitive slave case and well he remembered the deep and absorbing interest he manifested in the cause of humanity. When elected to the Judgeship no lawyer could say he ever lost a case through his efforts or rulings except as they were made in the line of conscientious duty. In the case of services as valuable as his we can all meet and render tribute to his qualities as a citizen, a member of the bar and Judge.

E. S. STAFFORD, ESQ.

Mr. Stafford spoke of the amiability of his death. It was no light thing to live a life of forty-six years conscientiously. He could never have died when a truer and more universal regret would be felt. He had fulfilled what he owed to the world. Let us rejoice that we may rise to a greater height than this and say that he was prepared to die. [illegible] knew why Dr. Patterson came to see him. His answers were satisfactory and from the heart. He put his trust in One mighty to save, and we may believe that Judge Manierre was ready to die.

C. B. HAWLEY.

Judge Manierre was a man of rigid, inflexible principles, and as such, the speaker loved and honored him as he loved and honored no other man. What endeared him to the Bar was his constant courtesy and his tender regard for young practitioners. He listened always and gave the closest attention to the feeblest of our group as close as to the most honored. It has endeared him to the hearts of the bar. He was a man of principle and humanity. He was not a partisan politician, but upon one occasion I remember thirteen poor panting fugitives were in the city and individuals called upon him for help; "Yes!" said he, "with all my heart," and took $50 from his pocket; "if you want more, come to me again."

HON. I. N. ARNOLD.

The speaker said: A man who has lived the life of Judge Manierre and who has died his death is a fortunate and happy man. I have known him since 1837 and yet not one from those who have known him from early youth to his honored grave, not one can say there was a spot on his private or judicial character. The man who has lived such a life and goes to the grave with such a record as that, is truly enviable. With him I have gathered together at similar meetings of this character, to pay respect to the memories of Judges Pope and Thomas, and Spring, and Ford. I do no injustice to their memories when I say that no purer, no greater man as a Judge has fallen. He was peculiarly adapted for the judicial position. He was free from excitement and nervousness. He possessed an equable temperament, and held the scales of justice with perfect impartiality. In practice with him as a lawyer, or in his court no litigant or lawyer ever impeached his justice. I see, very appropriately, that the flag of our country is draped. No purer patriot or more ardent lover of his country ever lived. His whole heart was devoted to his country.

NATHAN ALLEN, ESQ.

Judge Allen paid a brief tribute to the memory of the deceased, and cited him as an illustrious example for the imitation of the younger members of the bar.

ROBERT HERVEY, ESQ.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Although much has been said that was well deserved, and many eloquent tributes to the memory of our departed friend have been paid by those who knew him best and loved him most, I feel that I cannot allow this occasion to pass without expressing my cordial concurrence in every word that has been uttered, and my sincere and heartfelt personal sorrow at the irreparable loss which the Bench and the Bar now have, in the Providence of God, called upon to deplore.

Sir, the resolutions which have been presented, are no empty sounds, nor the embodiment of mere words of course. They are the simple, earnest truth, nothing more, nothing less, as every one who knew the lamented deceased well know.

He was all that these resolutions claim for him. As a Judge, unsurpassed in the possession of all those sterling qualities of head and heart which beautify and adorn the judicial office; a profound and accurate lawyer, prompt, just and laborious in the discharge of his onerous and important duties, the name of George Manierre will be remembered as that of a model judge, when not one particle of his mortal body can be distinguished from the dust, with which it shall have been commingled.

But these were not all his glories. He was a good citizen, estimable, in the highest degree in all the relations of private life—an honest, sincere and earnest man—and above all, at all times, and in all places, and under all circumstances—sometimes of a trying character—he was ever the kind, urbane and courteous gentleman.

Sir, the change wrought by the touch of death is fearful to contemplate; the many friends who have died in years gone by, and whose departures from amongst us have from time to time been the subject of this kind of affectionate notice, stand now no further from us than he whom we have so lately lost. The narrow line over which we all must cross, and which divides the living from the dead, is all that now separates us. He now stands among the silent shadows who have gone before and mutely claims this token of remembrance at our hands.

But a few short weeks ago, Judge Manierre was in this very room, engaged in the discharge of his official duties, to all appearance well and happy as he ever was, exchanging those kindly courtesies, with the Bar, in which none excelled more than he. Little did I think, sir, on that last day that he occupied that now vacant chair, that even the shaft of the destroyer was bent, that then his footsteps were treading on the dark threshold of the unseen world, and little did we who on that day saw him, imagine that we were then gazing on that well known countenance for the last time, that within a few short weeks those flashing eyes would be closed forever, that pleasant voice would be hushed to be heard no more, and that all that earth would contain of that well remembered form would be cold and silent dust.

But so it was, and this last fearful instance of mortality, which has almost paralized our hearts, is but another startling token of the frailty of the tenure by which we hold our mortal life. And as I gaze upon this vast assembly of my brethren around me, and feel that no created being can tell who of us, whether speaker or listener, shall next be stricken down, on whose coffin lid, of all here present, the dull and hollow sound of the falling earth, and the fearful words, "Ashes to Ashes" "Dust to Dust" shall not strike on the ears and hearts of the survivors like a knell, am I not justified in saying that this is indeed a speaking warning, and that from the raft dwelling place of the soul of our lamented friend, there issues yet a living voice, crying out to be not to be disregarded by us who remain behind. "Prepare and be ye ready for ye know not when your time cometh."

Mr. Chairman: Although a man in the prime of life, Judge Manierre might well be regarded as one of the old inhabitants of this young city. From little more than a village he has grown up with it and has seen it grow up to its present imposing and magnificent proportions, and to its substantial improvement he personally contributed in no small degree.

Alas, alas! the large circle of the elder inhabitants with whose persons and characters we have long been familiar, is rapidly contracting, one by one, and with alarming frequency, they are dropping out. We miss their well known faces and forms in our daily walks; they no longer fight life's battle along with us, nor tread the rough paths of the world by our side; the places which once knew them now knew them no more forever, but the world moves on in its resistless course, the noisy hum of business still strikes upon the ear, the living fall into the places and obliterate the foot prints of the dead, and all that remains in this world of ours of those we have so much loved may perhaps be summed up, in a green mound, or a sculptured stone, "eyes of affection that fill with wakefulness and tears" and an aching heart here and there which has been left behind to mourn.

Time will not permit any more extended remarks, and I hasten to a close. I quit the subject with regret. The character of our lamented friend is a theme on which I could fain linger, but this much in closing, I feel I may say in the words of one of the resolutions "that in the death of George Manierre the State of Illinois has lost a citizen as noble and true hearted as any who lives in her broad expanse; the seat of Justice a Judge worthy of all confidence and respect, and the bar, and a large and sorrowing circle of relatives and friends a member of their Society, whose exalted personal character did him, and them, more honor than even the high station which he so worthily filled."

Good man—true friend—just, courteous, laborious judge—we shall miss thee—we shall miss thee—who can fill thy vacant place—farewell—farewell.

JUDGE VAN BUREN.

Judge Van Buren moved that the resolutions be adopted. He could not permit the occasion to pass without a tribute to the memory of the deceased. He was faithful, just and upright. In his intercourse with the members of the bar, his uniform urbanity entwined itself around the heart of every member of the bar. His judicial reputation is justly enviable. He was just, kind and amiable. Who knows whom the angel of death is commissioned to take from us next? Within the last few years we have had many admonitions, and we cannot, if we would, fail to heed them. They tell us in tones not to be mistaken, that it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die. God grant that we may all profit by these admonitions, and as we are striving to maintain an honorable reputation, strive also to achieve a glorious immortality.

JOHN H. THOMPSON, ESQ.

Mr. T. detailed some interesting personal recollections of the deceased. He entered his office as a student nine years ago. He knew him in the thousand little circumstances and vexations of private business, which are the severest tests of a man's character. He never saw a single act or heard a word that did not do honor to him as a man. The records of his court show a most astonishing amount of business transacted by him. Out of twenty-three or twenty-four thousand cases disposed of since the establishment of the court, seventeen or eighteen thousand have been disposed of by him. He used to account his regular terms of court at Lake county, and his criminal business as a vacation. It would be strange if a Judge did not sometimes unconsciously give more or less weight to testimony or give too little attention. This was never the case with Judge Manierre. Any harsh word which came to his ear he was quick to attribute to some momentary passion. He has left an example to be forever hallowed.

Eloquent speeches followed by Messrs. Bonney and H. G. Miller paying beautiful tributes to the memory of the deceased. At their close the resolutions were adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed to present the resolutions to the courts:

Supreme Court—S. W. Fuller.
Superior Court—Mr. Steele.
Circuit Court—B. F. Ayer.
U. S. Circuit Court—C. Beckwith.
Recorder's Court—Mr. Waite.
County Court—S. B. Perry.

Judge Van H. Higgins read the following, which was adopted:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of making arrangements for the funeral of Hon. George Manierre, would respectfully report that they had the subject under consideration, and that they recommend that the bar of this city and judicial district attend the funeral in a body.

They further report that they have conferred with the family of the deceased, and that at their request the following persons have been designated to act as pall-bearers:

Thos. Hoyne,	Van H. Higgins,
L. C. P. Freer,	I. N. Arnold,
Hugh T. Dickey,	Mark Skinner,
John M. Wilson,	W. H. Brown,
[illegible]	John Wentworth,
Grant Goodrich,	[illegible] Wilson.

They further report and recommend that the members of the bar assemble at the rooms of the Law Institute on Sunday afternoon at half-past 1 o'clock, and proceed in a body to the house of the deceased, and that the remains of the deceased be escorted to and from the church in the following order:

Attended by an escort of honor on the part of bar, consisting of twelve persons, who shall be as follows:

Buckner S. Morris,	E. S. Williams,
Joseph A. Knox,	Edward Martin,
Corydon Beckwith,	Joseph H. Bradwell,
S. W. Fuller,	Alonzo Huntington,
H. F. Waite,	Wm. K. McAllister,
Charles Hitchcock,	H. G. Miller.

And that the procession be formed in the following order:

ORDER OF FUNERAL CORTEGE.

Officiating Clergyman and attending Physicians in Carriages.
Members of the Bar on foot and preceding the Hearse.
Clerks, Sheriff and Officers of the various Courts.
The Hearse.
Hearse, Escort, Pall Bearers.
Family of Deceased.
Mayor and Common Council in Carriages.

They further recommend that Hon. E. A. Goodrich, on the part of the Bar, have charge of all arrangements, assisted by [illegible]

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, [illegible] Howard Association [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa. my19-1w

New Telegraph Line Between New York and Chicago.

The United States Telegraph Company's line, now in course of construction, is to connect New York City and Chicago and all intermediate places of importance. The entire line is under contract; the work of setting poles and putting up wires has been commenced from New York City, to extend to Albany and Buffalo, and orders have been given to the contractors to commence operations west of Buffalo immediately. The new line, it is intended, shall be in operation before the close of September next.

This Company have selected Mr. Edward C. Fellows, of Syracuse, as the General Superintendent of its entire line from New York to Chicago.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The following ticket has been put in nomination for election this evening, at their meeting, in the first Baptist Church.

For President—Rev. W. W. Harsha.
For Vice President—W. H. Whitehead.
For Secretary—T. T. Gurney.
Executive Committee—M. H. Bortree for Baptist denomination; L. J. Gage, Methodist; J. Johnston, Episcopalian; D. L. Moody, Congregational; R. L. Guilford, Presbyterian.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following table shows the state of the weather for the week ending May 16th, as kept by R. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph street, corner of Canal street:

1863.		7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, May	17	54	64	60
Monday,	18	54	63	60
Tuesday,	19	60	74	70
Wednesday,	20	68	81	79
Thursday,	21	61	81	83
Friday,	22	72	85	83
Saturday,	23	67	73	73

A CARD.

To All Afflicted with Catarrh, Throat Disease and Affections of the Chest.

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, Physician for Affections of the Throat and Chest, Rooms 12 and 13 McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, gives his entire attention to this department of practice. The extraordinary success which has attended his practice in this city, has enabled him to refer to the best and most responsible parties in Chicago. It is especially desirable that all who have need of Medical aid, either for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis or Consumption, should make early application. The patient at a distance, who cannot come to the city to remain here for treatment, can, after an examination, return home, and pursue the course of treatment with success. Where it is impossible for the party to come personally to the city, he should write as many of his symptoms as possible, and give such description as will afford a correct idea of the case. A list of questions will be furnished upon application.

By the Atrian practice the remedy reaches the part diseased, and improvement is seen and felt from the first day of treatment.

The patient is not required to take much medicine.

The remedies are mild and pleasant in their action, and the improvement is radical.

There is no burning or calomel employed.

The new remedies can be used at home or abroad with perfect facility. The patient who is engaged in business will have no occasion to suspend his business in order to pursue treatment. my24-6m

STAMPEDE.—Broke away from the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Stock Yards, this afternoon, 40 mares with letter S in white paint on the rump. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of any number of them. my24-2t

☞ The Preparatory Class of the School of Trade educates boys for business, and prepares them to support themselves. ap25-4w

Thomas E. Hill's Penmanship.

HILL'S FAMILY RECORD, surrounded by the Lord's Prayer, executed with a pen in over thirty different styles of lettering and flourishing. Price $1. Post paid. *How to write plainly, rapidly, elegantly.* Enclose $1 for copies and full directions. Address THOS. E. HILL, Waukegan, Ill. may15-d6t

☞ Cook & McLain, 90 Dearborn street and 133 South Clark street, clean and dye ladies' dresses, shawls, &c. Gents' coats, vests and pants renovated in a superior manner. Bonnets dyed, bleached and pressed in the latest style. mh10-3m

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. ap22-1m

SCHOOL OF TRADE, J. Dyhrenfurth, Principal—a practical institution, recommended by the business men of Chicago. ap25-4w

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. JAMES CHURCH.—The hour for Sunday afternoon service in St. James' Church, through the Summer, will be 5 o'clock.

WABASH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. R. S. Collier, pastor, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening. Morning service at 10 o'clock; evening, at 8 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN (N. S.) CHURCH.—Corner of Ontario and Dearborn streets, Rev. E. A. Pierce, pastor, will be closed to-morrow, the repairs being not yet completed.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Elder W. T. Black will preach on Lord's Day, the 24th, in the Christian Church, on Monroe street between Aberdeen and Rucker. Subject at 10½ o'clock, a. m., "Christian Union."

Rev. C. B. Thomas will preach in St. Paul's Church this a. m. at 10½ o'clock.

Rev. L. Kalloch, of New York, will preach in the First Baptist Church this morning.

The Rev. Mr. Ryder's Society have kindly offered the Unitarian Congregation the use of their church for this evening, when Mr. Thomas will preach a sermon commemorative of the old church on Washington street, which was burned Friday.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—A most commendable movement in this direction has been made by Rev. J. S. Chadwick, under the auspices of the Chicago Ladies' City Mission of the M. E. Church, in the procurement of the mission school house on the corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets, for preaching on the Sabbath. The enterprise will be inaugurated by a sermon from Rev. Dr. Adam Miller, formerly of the Baltimore Conference, and more recently Professor of the German language at the Mt. Pleasant University, Iowa, at 10½ o'clock, a. m.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 23, 1863.

Business during the day has been light, for Chicago unusually so. What bankers just now are most in want of is a large amount of first class paper for discount. Of course money continues abundant at 8@10 per cent.

New York exchange is firm at former quotations, viz: par@¼ buying, and ¼@⅜ as the selling rate. The rate at all the banks, except two, is ¼, with perhaps a concession of a fraction on round lots to best customers.

The rates for gold in New York, as reported by private dispatches, were 148½, 148⅝, closing firm at 149⅝. The closing figures came in after business hours had closed. The brokers paid 147@148, and near the close 148¼ may have been offered. Transactions limited.

Silver 132@137—the higher figure for round lots of large coins. Kentucky and Indiana State bank 119. Canada 145. New Treasury Notes selling ¼@⅜. They are plenty and bankers will not pay anything for them.

New York Stock Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, May 23, 1863.

STOCKS—Firmer and more doing.

C. & R. I.	103¾	Harlem	114¾
C. & A.	79¾	Erie pfd.	107¾
A. & T. H. pfd.	89¾	Erie	99¾
C. & N. W.	28¾	N. Y. C.	125¾
P. F. & C.	79¾	Mo. 6s	71¾
A. & T. H.	23	Ch. & Md. 2d b.	71¾
Mil. & P. Du C.	55	Do. 1st.	90
M. S.	50	Quicksilver	45¾
M. C.	119	Pac. Mail	188

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81 c. 107¾@107⅞ | 7 3-10s ... 107

MONEY—Active at 6@7 per cent.

Sterling exchange dull and nominal at 163¼@164½ for first class bills.

Gold without material change—opening at 148¾ and advancing to 149¼—closing weak at 45⅝@48⅝.

Total exports of specie to-day, $311,732.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 23, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar'y. bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	505	....	42630	....	....	....
G&CURR	1000	9928	20225	16300	700	....
RIRR	295	2900	22050	1010	....	930
ICRR	1450	2100	26800	2910	2030	....
CB&QRR	773	7900	54280	1900	....	....
NWRR	444	2860	1751	6000	....	....
A&StLRR	580	....	1790	....	....	....
Total	5046	26516	106594	28000	2700	950
Cor. day last year	4767	20595	84150	6150	4677	1037

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Hides. lbs.	High wines. brls.	Live Hogs. No.	Dres'd Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle. No.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	....	225	....	....	....
G&CURR	1500	11960	100	....	....	165
RIRR	....	20479	....	....	....	120
ICRR	2600	6480	94	1225	....	356
CB&QRR	....	....	....	120	....	452
NWRR	....	....	....	....	....	....
A&StLRR	....	3400	....	240	....	1180
Total	4100	42350	1119	1478	....	2531
Cor. day last year	....	14000	....	2313	....	1456

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar'y. bu.
Buffalo	5000	27000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	9000	27000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts to-day embraced 5,046 brls flour, 26,516 wheat, 106,594 bu corn, 28,000 bu oats, 2,700 bu rye, and 2,300 bu barley.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but the general markets ruled inactive, dull and lower. The scarcity of vessels keeps shippers out of the market, and dull news from New York checked the speculative inquiry very materially.

The Flour market was dull and neglected, with trifling sales at $4.00@4.10 for good spring supers and $5.70 for choice spring extras. Winter wheat extras were entirely neglected.

The Wheat market was inactive, and we note a decline of ½@1c ℔ bushel on No. 2 Spring; but the offerings of No. 1 Spring were equal to the demand, and the market ruled firm. The day's sales, however, did not exceed 15,000 bushels, at $1.18½c for No. 1 Red Winter, 96@$1.00½c for Rejected Red Winter; $1.15@1.17 for No. 1 Spring; 94@95c for No. 2 Spring; and 78@80c for Rejected Spring. The market at the close was quiet and heavy.

The Corn market was exceedingly flat, and ½@1c ℔ bushel lower, with sales of 100,000 bushels at 49@50c for River Mixed afloat; 48c for White Corn in store; 47¼@47½c for Mixed Corn in store, and 45@45¼c for Rejected Corn in store—the market closing at the inside figures.

Oats were 1@2c lower, and more active—with sales of about 60,000 bushels, at 52@54c for No. 1 in store. Rye was quiet and steady at 72c for No. 1 in store and 65c for Rejected. Barley was quiet. Highwines were dull at 38c—buyers offering only 38c, without, however, any sales.

The Provision market was without material change. A lot of 1,900 brls City Mess Pork was sold at $12.62½, and 100 brls M. O. at $11.75. Bulk meats was quiet and neglected. A lot of 55 barrels City Mess Beef was sold at $8.50, but there is little or no inquiry at any price. Lard was quiet and steady at 9c for Leaf and 8¾c for No. 1. Tallow is in good demand and steady at 9⅜c. Hides remain quiet and unchanged.

The receipts of Live Hogs were light, but under an active demand the market was firm, but without material improvement on yesterday's quotations.

The market for Beef Cattle was unusually dull, and the shippers and "middlemen" not very anxious for a repetition of last week's operations, the history of which would "point a moral and adorn a tale," would not operate except at a concession of about ¼c, which holders would not submit to. The sales were light—only some 300 head—at a range of $3.25@5 12½. We reduce our quotations ¼c ℔ lb.

The Butter market is more active, with sales today of about 200 firkins at 11@13½c. Eggs are lower.

Freights are firm at 5c for corn to Buffalo, with only two engagements.

Green Bay Wheat.

Mr. S. A. Judson has placed on 'Change a sample box filled with samples of Green Bay Spring Wheat. One grade known as "Green Bay Club," is of very pure quality, and weighs 63 lbs to the measured bushel; another grade, known as "Green Bay Amber," weighs 60½ lbs; and a third, called "No. 1 Spring," weighs 60¼ lbs.

Pure Red Corn.

The Chief Inspector of Grain, Mr. J. J. Richards, requests us to state that hereafter "Pure Red Corn" will be graded by him "Rejected Corn."

The New York Wool Market.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 21st.]

There is a pause in trade, as is usual at this season, previous to the new clip coming upon the market, and there is no desire either to purchase or realize at present. The reason is obvious—there is considerable distrust in the future, and woolen manufacturers and dealers are alike cautious about purchasing to any extent. They must soon decide however, or buy from hand to mouth during the season. The latter would be the most judicious course to pursue; yet we are apprehensive the present lull is but a delusion that will lead to increased activity the next six weeks. The shearing season will be late, owing to the recent rainy weather; meanwhile, the supply in the hands of woolen producers is being greatly reduced. Wool can now be purchased in this market at much lower rates than were prevalent last month, owing to a delusive system existing among the trade. But these very wools ought to command more money in fact, because the supply is small and only sufficient to keep the machinery of the country in operation until the new clip is received. It is true that considerable lots are coming forward that heretofore were held back for higher rates, and some outside parties are disposed to sell their wool at a concession, while others are clearing out their stocks at a concession of 5@6c from rates obtained last month. But these are exceptions, and cannot be regarded as any real guide to the market. It was only a few months since when there was considerable alarm lest the manufacturers could not secure sufficient supplies to keep their mills running full blast as the wants of the trade demanded, but the high rates then prevalent, and the decline in Exchange and Gold in the meantime drew forward large supplies from abroad, and relieved them of their anxiety. The price of gold has been quite stationary the past week, and taking it at its present—149½@150—it would not appear that wool is too high; on the contrary, wool is not comparatively as high as the goods. Yet, a decline or a rise in gold and exchange would carry the raw material down or up, and this is the true cause why dealers are now reluctant to operate extensively. It appears, however, that wool-growers will not part with their wools short of 80c to 80c as to quality and place of growth; from Maine and Vermont to Ohio, for ¾ to full blood Merino and Saxony fleeces, as they prefer to take the chances of the market unless they obtain a fair price for their wools. Owing to these circumstances it will be seen that buyers and sellers are at variance respecting the establishment of prices, and well may they, as none can accurately determine the future course of the market so long as this terrible war lasts and manufacturers are cut off from obtaining any cotton supplies worthy of consideration. The sales are 75,000 lbs native fleeces in lots at 70@85c for ¾ to full blood merinos, &c.; 15,000 pulled at 60@75c for common country mixed and super and 17 bales Mestizo on private terms.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the New York Independent, May 21.]

Trade is dull for the season. Jobbers are not buying standard cotton goods, of which their stocks are large, but are selling rather under commission prices. A large reduction has been made in the price of prints. Light colors alone command a ready sale. Spragues are selling at 18@19c, four months' credit. Low grades of cottonades abound in the market, but the demand is active. Ginghams are steady. Brown standard sheetings and shirtings have declined, and are selling at 30@31c. Bleached goods are comparatively firm, but the demand is laggard. In woolens there is a fair demand for desirable qualities and styles. Satinets are in good demand. Delaines are in good assortment, and prices steady. Fancy light colored cassimeres are active, but all dark goods are heavy. Silk mixtures are neglected. All varieties of drab are the vogue. Black doeskins are in demand. Cloths are quiet. In foreign fabrics there is an active demand for silks, especially for plain blacks and drab colors, and plain fancy browns, and prices move moderately. Fancies are dull. There is a very active demand for drab-colored ribbons. British fancy dress goods are very dull. Plain black and brown lawns sell well. French worsted have declined under large offerings at auction. In woolens the chief demand is for heavy fall goods, which are not plentiful in supply. Plain delaines are much lower. The auction sales are diminishing. Plain Paris shawls have been readily taken—all that is offered—at an advance in price.

Sale of Fine Cattle from Philadelphia.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The first semi-annual sale of fine stock, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, took place yesterday at Herkness' Philadelphia Bazaar. The occasion drew together a large concourse of people and the stock brought fair prices. There is no doubt that when these spring and fall sales become fairly established they will be gladly taken advantage of by farmers and breeders throughout the land, not only as a favorable means of disposing of their surplus pedigree cattle, but also to replenish and obtain crosses for their own herds. At the sale yesterday some very fine Durham, Alderny, Ayrshire, Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves, sold at prices ranging from $50 to $150, for full grown cattle, and from $17 to $37 for calves. A splendid bay Morgan stallion, 9 years old, 15 hands high, free from all white, was knocked down for $150. A feature in the sale was the Shetland Ponies—a pair of sorrells, selling separately, at $75 for one, and $82.50 for the other; a beautiful pair of bays, $205; a dun pony, $105, and from these figures down to $70. Some Southdown rams, sired by J. C. Taylor's celebrated buck, "No. 89," sold at a low figure. A few young pigs of approved breeds, found buyers at remunerative prices. Poultry of choice breeds, realized from $2.50 to $3 per pair, and a pair of Madagascar lop-eared rabbits sold at $2.50. Another sale will be held sometime during the fall.

New York Tallow Market—May 21.

Sales, 150,000 lbs. at 11@11½c, and Butcher's Association at 12c ℔ lb. Messrs. Knight & Sons notice the week's business thus: "Since our last issue the market has showed but little variation in price. During the fore part of the week there was an apparent falling off in the demand for all sorts, but since Thursday there has sprung up quite a brisk demand for really prime shipping lots, and full prices have been readily obtained. The sales during the week have been made mostly at 11½c, some few lots a little inferior sold at 11¼c, but owing to the advices of an improved European market, prices have stiffened and holders are obtaining the full prices above named. The arrivals from the West are very small, those from the East and other parts have been larger than last week, but the stock on hand has been kept reduced by the brisk demand. To day the demand has been very fair, and strictly prime lots in hhds. have gone off quickly at 11¾c. Tallow oil has brought 10½c, but the demand is quite limited. Other soap stock, such as grease and No. 2 tallow, are slow, and prices nominal. Prices this day 1858, 10½c; 1859, 11c; 1860, 10¾; 1861, 9¾c; 1862, 9c ℔ lb."

Tide Water Receipts.

The receipts at tide water of flour, wheat corn and barley, for the 2d week in May, in the years 1862 and 1863, were:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Barley.
1862	13,700	201,500	286,600	29,700
1863	29,900	552,100	491,700	....
Inc	11,200	Dc. 349,400	In. 205,100	Dc. 29,700

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 15th of May, inclusive, during the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Barley.
1862	13,700	901,500	196,600	29,700
1863	25,700	558,600	492,100	....
Inc	12,000	Dc. 342,900	In. 295,500	Dc. 29,700

By reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency in the receipt of flour in 1863 is 57,780 brls.

The receipts at tidewater of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canal, to and including the 14th inst., were:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Canal open—	May 1.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour brls	12,800	17,700	25,700
Wheat bu	1,311,200	901,000	558,600
Corn, bu	982,950	190,600	492,100
Barley, bu	33,1[illegible]	29,700	....
Rye, bu	9,300	32,100	....
Oats, bu	384,000	58,200	228,300
Beef, brls	....	110	....
Pork, brls	....	8,445	13,200
Bacon, lbs	....	25,100	164,300
Butter, lbs	....	....	2,500
Lard, lbs	....	....	121,900
Cheese, lbs	10,700	....	15,900
Wool, lbs	....	....	....

St. Louis Market—May 22.

The flour market was flat, and prices were lower. A couple of lots of superfine and extra, in bags, were reported at prices proportionably higher than the market prices for lots in barrels. The market for wheat was heavy, but not materially lower. Sales comprised 3,800 sacks at 75c to $1.20 per bushel for damaged to choice fall. Corn was rather more active at lower prices. Oats were lower. Rye was steady and firm, with considerable sales. Nothing transpired in provisions. Sales of country lard were at 7½ to 8 per lb. Whisky was held higher, but buyers declined to meet the advance asked.—*Mo. Democrat.*

Ocean Freights at New York—May 21.

Business was dull and rates drooping. To Liverpool, 7,000 bu wheat at 10d in ship's bags; and per neutral, 1,000 packages provisions at 40s. To London, [illegible] bbls of flour at 3s, and 1,000 bbls flour at [illegible]. To Glasgow, 14,000 bu wheat at 10d [illegible]. An American bark with 16,000 bu wheat at 11d if to a direct port, and 11½d if for orders. Two American vessels to Irish ports direct at 10½d.

New York Salt Market—May 21.

Salt is in limited request; sales 750 sacks Jeffry's & Darcy's from store at $1.40, 4 mos., and 3,500 do fine from store on private terms. We quote Turk's Island at 41@45c; Ashton's Liverpool fine $2.70@2.75; Jeffry's & Darcy's do at $2.35@2.40, and Liverpool ground, $1.50@1.55.

New York Iron Market—May 21.

Scotch Pig has been in moderate request, at slightly lower rates, but there is more firmness now manifested in view of prospective light arrivals; sales of some 500 tons [illegible] cash. American Pig is also slightly lower, but a fair demand has prevailed at the concession; sales of 500 tons deliverable up to the end of July, at $36.75; 3,000 do. deliverable up to December, at [illegible] and 800@900 tons for immediate delivery, at $38.50@39 for No. 1.

Provisions at Philadelphia—May 21.

There is not much demand for provisions, and the sales are mostly confined to salted meats, including hams at 7c, and 40,000 lbs shoulders at 5c. Lard is offered at 10½c ℔ lb for prime western tierces.

New York Hide Market—May 21.

The market has been dull and heavy; the sales this week have been [illegible] dry Buenos Ayres [illegible] Canada [illegible] and Porto Cabello [illegible] and Slaughters, private terms.

New York Seed Market—May 21.

Clover is firm at [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *All grain sold "in store" is reported in this market report as subject to its storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a transaction is made in which the seller pays the storage, it is reported "f. o. b." or "free of storage." All flour sales are quoted as "delivered," unless otherwise stated.*

SATURDAY EVENING, May 23, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Very few vessels in port. The only engagements made were as follows: Bark Parana, with corn, at 5c; schr. A. B. Hart, to arrive, with corn, at 5c.

FLOUR—Received, 5,046 brls; shipped, 9,000 brls. Market dull. Sales: 100 brls "Bartlett's XX" [illegible]; 100 brls "Prairie Queen" super at $4.10; 100 brls spring super at $4.00.

MILL STUFFS—Bran offered at $10.00 per ton, without buyers.

CORN MEAL—10 tons Coarse at $12.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 26,516 bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market very quiet. No. 1 Spring firm; No. 2 Spring declined ½@1c per bushel. Sales: [illegible] bu No. 1 Red (in A. D. & Co.'s) at $1.18½; 400 bu Rejected Red (in A. D. & Co.'s) at $1.00½; 800 bu do No. 2 Red (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 96c; 3,000 bu No. 1 Spring (in M. & L.'s) at $1.17; 2,000 bu do (in Newberry's and M. A. & Co.'s) at $1.16½; 1,000 bu do (in North Side houses) at $1.16; 600 bu (in C. W.'s) at $1.15¼; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do No. 2 Spring (in F. & T.'s) at 94½c; 400 bu do (in same house) at 95c; 400 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 94c; 800 bu Rejected Spring (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 78c; 400 bu do (in Fulton Elevator) at 80c; 1,800 bu do (in North Side houses) at 80c.

CORN—Received, 106,594 bu; shipped, 27,097 bu. Market declined ½@1c per bushel. Sales: 5,000 bu River High Mixed afloat at 50c; 20,000 bu Canal and River Mixed afloat at 49c; 1,800 bu White Corn in store at 47½c; 5,000 bu do at 47¼c; 45,000 bu do at 47¼c; [illegible] bu Rejected Corn in store at 45¼c; 1,000 bu do at 45¼c.

OATS—Received, 28,000 bu. Market active and 1@2c lower. Sales—20,000 bu No. 1 in store at 54c; 4,000 bu do at 53½c; 500 bu do at 53½c; 15,000 bu do at 53c; 10,000 bu do at 52¼c.

RYE—Received, 2,700 bu. Market steady. Sales—2,000 bu No. 1 in store at 72c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 65c; 400 bu do at 65c. *By Sample*:—400 bu No. 1 at 72c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1,150 bu. Market quiet. Sales:—400 bu medium quality at $1.10.

HIGHWINES—Very dull. Holders offer to sell at 39c—buyers offer 38c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 80@85c per gallon.

MESS PORK—Market active. Sales:—1,900 brls city packed Mess Pork at $12.62½; 100 brls M. O. Pork at $11.75.

MESS BEEF—55 brls city packed at $8.50.

LARD—Quiet. Sales:—34 tcs prime Leaf at 9c; 20 pkgs No. 1 Lard at 8¾c.

BUTTER—More active. Sales:—35 kegs fresh at 13½c; 130 kegs at 12@13c; 12 kegs at 12½c; 6 kegs at 11c.

EGGS—Declined ½@1c. Sales—14 brls at 7c; 17 brls at 7½c—closing dull.

POTATOES—Dull. Sales:—600 bushels prime Mixed at 60c on track; 400 bu Mixed at 50c.

POULTRY—Chickens in good supply and lower—with sales at $2.50@2.75 ℔ doz. Turkeys 8½@9c.

BEANS—12 bu good at $2.50.

BROOM CORN—1 ton medium quality at $115.00; 1 ton good at $120.00.

SALT—410 brls Saginaw Fine at $1.85, delivered at cars.

LUMBER—Common grades dull. Sales:—20,000 feet, coarse mixed, from Kalamazoo, per schr. Adda, at $12.00; cargo of schr. Band, [illegible] from Grand River, at $11.50; cargo of schr. Warren, from Grand River, at $13.00; cargo of schr. Butts, from Muskegon, mixed, at $10.25; cargo of schr. Active, from Grand River, mixed, at $13.00; cargo of schr. Illinois, mill run, (from Truesdell's) Muskegon, at $14.50.

SHINGLES—270,000 sawed Shingles, from Kalamazoo, ℔ schr. Adda, at $3.25; 100,000 sawed Shingles, from Fond du Lac, at $3.00.

TALLOW—14 brls city at 9⅜c.

HIDES—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Dry Flint	$16 @17 c
Dry Salted	13 @15 c
Green Salted	7 @ 8 c
Green Country	7 @ 7¼c

SUGARS—Market unchanged. We continue to quote:

New Orleans, prime to choice	11¾@12¾
Cuba—Fair to choice	11¾@12¾
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	11¾@12¾
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	15 @15¾
White coffee, A	14 @14¾
Yellow coffee, B	13¾@13¾
Yellow coffee, C	13 @13¾

FISH—Are very firm and in active demand. The stock on the market is light. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish	$5.00@5.25
No. 2 Whitefish	4.75@5.00
No. 1 Trout	4.75@5.00

COFFEES—Quiet but firm at 33¼@34½c for Rio.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending May 23, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending May 23	7,116	7,999
Week ending May 16	7,329	8,722
Week ending May 9	6,932	14,437
Week ending May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending April 25	5,539	10,734
Week ending April 18	4,923	10,212
Week ending April 11	6,272	13,193
Week ending March 28	6,452	16,073
Week ending March 21	5,205	15,349
Week ending March 14	5,136	15,935
Week ending March 7	5,464	13,250

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs. ℔ 100 lbs
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$50	30 cts
Cars of 210 feet	45	"
Michigan Central, small cars	40	30 "

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$85	53 cts
Cars of 210 feet	73	53 "
Michigan Central, small cars	66	53 "
Fort Wayne cars, 234 feet	77	58 "

TO PITTSBURGH.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 234 feet	$78	50 cts
Michigan Southern, large cars	80	50 "
do do cars of 200 feet	65	50 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ℔ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the source of supply and the number transported by the various railroads:

	Cattle.		Cattle.
Gal & ChURR	662	CB&QRR	2,231
Chi & RIRR	488	North W RR	330
Ill Central RR	1,964	Alton & St L RR	[illegible]

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at all the yards for the week ending to-day amount, according to the daily reports posted on 'Change, to 7,116. This is 213 head less than last week, and 3,177 head more than for the corresponding week of last year.

THE OPENING OF THE MARKET.

Thursday, 21st inst.—The market opened this morning with about 3,000 head on sale, embracing all qualities, from common to premium—of the latter there were but few droves. Under discouraging advices from the East, the shippers and "middlemen," many of whose histories of last week's operations would "point a moral and adorn a tale," were not much disposed to operate at the prices asked, but insisted on a material concession, which holders would not submit to. On Government account there was but little inquiry, as the old contracts have been nearly all completed, and the new contractors have not as yet made any requisitions. At the close of the day not more than 800 head had changed hands, and the market closed heavy, with every indication of a decline.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Saturday Evening.—About 1,500 more head arrived this morning, embracing two or three very nice droves—one of which—160 head—belonged to Morris & Waixall, and was considered the best in the yards. Dull as the market was at the opening, it was still more so to-day. Several shippers, who usually ship by way of the Junction, brought their Cattle to this market with the anticipation of doing better here than at the East. In this we think they will be disappointed, as buyers will not look at stock unless at a concession of at least ¼c. Towards evening some 600 head changed hands, and the market closed dull and heavy—a great many being left over. We reduce our quotations ¼c, which we think is about the actual decline on the sales made.

We give the closing prices as follows:

Premium	$5.10@5.50
Extra	4.75@5.00
Good	4.00@4.50
Common to medium	3.00@4.00

DROVE NOTES.

We give some of the principal sales during the week. A large number were sold by the head on an estimated average, and all will justify our quotations:

Graves sold McAllister 80 head, (a mixed drove—premium and good,) averaging 1,307 lbs at [illegible] per head.
Wayne sold Hyman 9 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $4.50.
Vaughn sold Cook 16 head, averaging 900 lbs at $4.00. They were a lot of rough steers and cows.
Bundy sold Hyman & Ruble 68 head prime steers, fed by Pomeroy, of Adams Co., estimated at 1,100 lbs net, at $61.60.
Moore sold Huffman 17 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $3.90.
Miller & Co sold Morris, Rinneman & Waixel 115 head, averaging 1,080 lbs, at $3.80.
Driscoll sold Tulveston 50 head, very good State steers, averaging 1,327 lbs, at $5.55.
Ludham sold Hughes 30 head, good Iowa steers, averaging 1,433 lbs, at $5.00.
Croft sold Hughes 16 head, fattest beeves, averaging 1,167 lbs at $4.35.
Chandler sold Morris & Co. 12 head, averaging 1,433 lbs, at $4.80.
Gregory sold McPherson 22 head, averaging 1,290 lbs, at $4.25.
Lotta sold Brady 11 head cows and rough steers, averaging 1,074 lbs, at $3.75.
Brown sold Huffman 16 head, averaging 1,200 lbs at $4.40.
Dutcher sold Harris & Co. 25 head, averaging 1,050 lbs at $4.30.
Conn sold Harris & Co. 13 head, averaging 1,154 lbs at $4.35.
Brady sold Huffman 10 head, averaging 1,230 lbs at $4.50.
Daily sold Hyman & Ruble 42 head, averaging about 1,300 lbs at $3.55.
Shepherd sold Hyman & Ruble 15 head, estimated at 1,150 lbs at $4.75.
Williams sold Huffman 16 head, rough steers and cows, averaging 1,023 lbs at $3.75.
Neil sold Adams 19 head, averaging 918 lbs at $4.00.
Lackie & Co. sold Brooks 28 head, stillers, averaging 1,122 lbs at $4.62.
Morris & Moore bought 180 head, all sorts, for butchering at a range of $3@4.50.
Sherman sold Morris, Rinneman & Waixell 19 head medium grade steers, averaging 950 lbs at $4.25.
[illegible] sold Moore 24 head medium grade averaging [illegible] lbs at $4.12½.
Hood sold Sherwood 25 head good shipping beeves, averaging 1,300 lbs at $5.00.
Thompson sold McPherson 21 head extra steers, averaging 1,220 lbs at $5.12½.
Lackie & Sellers have 194 head prime stillers, from their distillery at Lodi, which they will ship East.

HOGS.

The total receipts of Live Hogs at all the yards for the week ending to-day, amount to 7,999. This is 730 less than last week, and 1,161 more than the corresponding week last year.

Under more favorable advices from New York and the light receipts, the market has ruled active and buoyant, closing firm at an advance of 10@15c on last week's ruling prices. We now quote:

Selected lots	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

The sales include the following: [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 23.—COTTON—More active and firmer, at 52c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Large receipts and moderate demand; heavy and 5@10c lower. Sales 10,000 brls at $5.60@5.70 for extra State; $6.50@6.60 for round hoop Ohio; $6.80@7.35 for trade brands—market closing dull with no buyers at outside prices.

WHISKY—Steady and in fair demand at 45½@46c, in bond at 32c.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy and 1@2c lower. Receipts moderate and shippers holding back for lower prices. 130@139 for Chicago Spring; $1.35@1.43 for Milwaukee Club; $1.49@150 for Winter Red Western. Corn closes about 1c lower, with fair business at the decline. 76@78c for Old Mixed Western; 75@77c for New; 78c for one load of extra choice Old Mixed Western. Oats more active and firmer, 80@82c.

GROCERIES—Sugars quiet. Molasses in moderate demand. Coffee dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower with more doing a decline at $11.00@13 for old mess; $12.50 for new; $10.75@11 for old and new prime; $14.50@16.00 for prime mess. Included in sales are 500 brls new mess for July delivery at $14.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Bacon continues dull and prices nominally unchanged. Lard a shade easier at 9½@10½c for common to strictly prime.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... May 23.

Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
[illegible]
Schr Echo, Harrison, Goderich, 1150 brls salt.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Iowa, Howard, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Rossiter, Buffalo, sundries.
[illegible]
Schr Magnet, Merker, Holland, 60 cds wood.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Holland, 60 cds wood.
[illegible]
Schr J P Hubbard, Thompson, Muskegon, 85 m lum.
Schr Souvenir, Cross, White Lake, 85 m lum.
Schr Muskegon, Moon, Grand Haven, 65 cds wood.
[illegible]
Schr Florence, Olsen, Muskegon, 80 m lum.
Scow Geo Purington, Finck, Muskegon, 115 m lum, 17 [illegible]
Schr S Bates, Canoo, Muskegon, 110 m lum.
Schr Reindeer, Power, Pentwater, [illegible]
Schr Seed, Reid, Pier Cove, 55 cds wood.
Schr Lady of the Lake, [illegible], 70 cds wood.
Scow Almira, Thompson, White Lake, 60 m lum.
[illegible]
Scow R B Tucker, Williams, White Lake, 155 m lum.
Scow Mt Vernon, Hansen, Kalamazoo, 1855 m shin.
Scow Grace A Green, Larsen, Kalamazoo, 60 m lum.
Scow Hirondelle, Thompson, Kalamazoo, 65 m lum.
Scow Sardinia, Crowley, Muskegon, 60 m lum, 50 tim.
Scow C C Butts, Norton, Muskegon, 65 m lum, 46 m tim.

CLEARED .... May 23.

Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburg, 5060 bu corn, 130 brls flour.
Prop Mohawk, Rossiter, Buffalo, 500 brls flour, 1000 brls [illegible]
Prop Iowa, Howard, Buffalo, 3000 brls flour, 1757 brls pork, 1054 brls lard, 561 hides, 1600 pigs lead.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, 5144 brls flour, 463 brls [illegible]
Prop Water Witch, Ryder, Sarnia, 1000 brls flour, 1200 brls pork.
Prop Niagara, McIntosh, Goderich, 1669 brls flour, 918 brls cornmeal, sundries.
Bark Parana, Carpenter, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Schr Echo, McPherson, Buffalo, 11,300 wheat.
Schr North Star, Nelson, Buffalo, 5000 bu wheat, 50 brls pork.
Schr Australia, Anderson, Buffalo, 11,000 bu corn.
Schr Advance, Crowley, Toronto, 11,000 bu corn.
Schr Eclipse, Brown, Kingston, 10,500 bu wheat.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, May 23, 1863—9 p. m.

CLEARED.

Prwin, Lasalle.
Sebastopol, Morris, 57 m lum, 200 lath.
Titan, Lasalle, 61 m lumber.
Gen Rosecrans, Lasalle, 91 m lumber, 6 m siding, 5000 lath.
Resolute, Athens.
I G Loomis, Athens.
Lady Franklin, Athens.
W S Gurnee, Athens.
Genevieve, Lasalle.
Nautilus, Lasalle, 10 m lum, 3 m shin.
Armenia, Lasalle.
Africa, Lasalle, 7 m lum, 6 m shin, 300 posts.

ARRIVED.

Stars and Stripes, Lasalle, 6000 bu corn.
Dr Wallace, Lasalle, 2000 bu wheat, 21,477 lbs hams.
Dr Harley, [illegible] bu corn.
Monte Cristo, 1550 brls flour.
H Hamlin, Lasalle, 5780 bu corn.
Eclipse, Lasalle, 5760 bu corn.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO VESSELS.—The following vessels arrived at Buffalo on the 21st: Prop Hunter; schrs Norris, Mott, Phalarope, Gipsey.

The following vessels cleared from Buffalo on the 21st: Props Merchant, Empire State, Wenona Neptune; bark Orphan Boy; brig Roscius; schrs Harman, Gipsey, Sea Bird, Brown, Mott, Cooper.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Detroit Advertiser says that the splendid bark Ravenna, Capt. Malott, is at present making preparations for a voyage to Liverpool. She has just taken on, at the Detroit & Milwaukee wharf, 25,410 oak staves, and proceeds to Lake Superior, where the residue of her cargo will be copper, from whence she returns here, and will then proceed directly on her intended voyage. She has already performed one trip of this kind, and proved herself a fine sea-going vessel. Capt. Malott is an old navigator, and has made several quick passages across the Atlantic.

THE D. P. DOBBINS.—This noble vessel arrived at Buffalo a few days ago, and was the subject of unqualified praise and admiration from all parties in that city interested in our lake commerce. She was laden with a cargo of corn from this city.

DETROIT VESSEL IN DIFFICULTY.—The Sandusky Register says that on Friday morning, Capt. Borden, of the tug Gull, of that port, was called to go to the relief of the scow Mary Ann, of Detroit, bound for Toledo with stone. [illegible] She had swamped, as nearly as possible, with her load, and drifted with the sea. The lumber on deck was secured in part, and as many as possible [illegible] Capt. Borden reached her about 10 o'clock on Friday morning, off the scene and off Put-in-Bay Island. Her bow several feet under water, her boat gone and a large anchor out. The anchor was recovered and the scow and lumber towed into Put-in-Bay, reaching there about half-past four o'clock Friday evening. It will be several days before she will be able to proceed to Toledo.

PASSED THROUGH.—The following Chicago vessels passed through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	Where from.	Where to.
On the 20th—		
Brig Montezuma,	Kingston,	Chicago.
On the 21st—		
Schr Live Yankee,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Schr Reciprocity,	Ogdensburg,	Chicago.
Vessels bound East.	Where from.	Where to.
On the 20th—		
Prop Buckeye,	Chicago,	Ogdensburg.
Schr Africa,	Chicago,	Ogdensburg.
On the 21st—		
Schr [illegible],	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr [illegible],	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr E P Dorr,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Flying Cloud,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Denmark,	Chicago,	Ogdensburg.
Schr Baltic,	Chicago,	Ogdensburg.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 23, 1863.

UP—Props Union, Neptune, Empire State; barks Perew, Badger, Dobbins; brigs Williams, Oleander; schrs Sibley, Hope, Trowbridge, Hunter, Victoria, Pilot, Morrey, Lisbon.

DOWN—Props Mayflower, Acme, Tonawanda; barks Fame, Light, Red, White and Blue; schrs Davy, Hastings, Stanton, Grover, Courtwright, Bonnie Doon.

CLOSING OF THE MAILS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Summer Arrangement.

The following gives the time of closing mails and movement of mail trains:

Railroads.	Trains dpt.	Mail close.	Trains arrive.
Mich. Sou.	6:00 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:00 a.m.
"	7:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
"	7:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:15 p.m.
Mich. Cen.	6:00 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	....
"	7:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:30 a.m.
"	7:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
P. & F. W.	7:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:40 a.m.
"	7:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	5:30 p.m.
Cin. A. L.	7:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:30 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	No mail.	8:30 p.m.
C. & N. W.	8:45 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:30 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sun.	5:50 p.m.
Milwaukee.	8:45 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	11:45 a.m.
"	5:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m. ex. Sun.	5:50 p.m.
Gal. & Chi.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	5:00 a.m.
"	9:10 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sun.	3:35 p.m.
Dixon A. L.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:00 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	3:55 p.m.
C. B. & Q.	8:30 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:30 a.m.
"	8:15 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:15 p.m.
Rock Isl'd.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:30 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
Chi. & Al.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	8:25 a.m.
"	9:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	9:10 p.m.
Ill. Central.	8:30 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	8:15 a.m.
"	10:00 p.m.	[illegible] ex. Sat.	8:45 p.m.

Supplementary mails for Eastern cities and Canada, close daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 5:45 p.m. Letters for these mails must be deposited in the chief clerk's room (up stairs) after 5:15 p. m.

Mails for California close daily, for the overland route, at 7:15 a.m. (except Sundays).

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	5:00 a. m.	....
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:40 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:15 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:30 a. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	‡8:30 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 a. m.
Night Passenger	†7:15 p. m.	‡ 7:15 p. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:30 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	*10:00 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*6:15 p. m.	*7:45 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Passenger	†8:45 p. m.	‡7:30 p. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	‡6:15 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Night Express	†8:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION. Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	*8:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:55 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:10 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*8:45 a. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Woodstock and Way	*9:10 a. m.	....
Janesville Accom.	*5:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*5:50 p.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*8:45 a. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Express	*5:30 p. m.	*5:50 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*7:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Waukegan "	*5:35 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Found.

FOUND—On the street, this morning, a Watch, which the owner can have by paying for this notice, at 112 South Water street. my23-c778-2t

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG, BROTHERS & CO.,
33 & 35 Lake street,
AND 39 WABASH AVENUE,
CHICAGO,
—AND—
135 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS,
Have the largest and best assorted stock of
CLOTHING,
To be found in the West, including a splendid assortment of
Spanish Linen Coats
AND DUSTERS.
Our Manufactory is at
120 Chambers-st., and 50 Warren-st., New York.
We will sell our Clothing at the
Lowest New York, Philadelphia
—AND—
BOSTON MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
YOUNG, BROTHERS & CO.
ap26 d55 1m

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS & CHEMICALS,
146 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.
Also, deal largely in
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,
GLASSWARE,
Burning Oils, Kerosene,
SOAP-MAKER'S STOCK,
Manufacturers' Goods, &c., &c.,
Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.
J. H. REED, 172 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.
mh13-b136-3m

1863. —DRY GOODS,
Staple and Fancy,
FOR THE SPRING,
HARMON, GALE & CO.,
(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale.)
58 LAKE STREET, Chicago.
We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of
COTTON AND WOOL GOODS,
PRINTS,
COTTONADES,
Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery
AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.
We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.
HARMON, GALE & CO.

HATS, CAPS AND
Straw Goods
AT WHOLESALE.
E. P. L. BROOM,
(SUCCESSOR TO E. R. KELLOGG & CO.)
50 . . LAKE STREET. . . 50
I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, a large and well selected stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS
SHAKER HOODS, &c.,
suitable for the
Spring and Summer Trade of '63
Which I offer to the trade, either by the package or dozen, at
LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.
Country Merchants, whether purchasing or not, are cordially invited to examine my stock and prices.
E. P. L. BROOM,
Wholesale Dealer in
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
50 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

500 BAGS COFFEE—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, [illegible]

HATS, CAPS, &c.
25 Lake Street.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH
now offer for
EARLY SPRING TRADE,
by the package or dozen,
5,000 CASES
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS.
Palm Leaf Goods, Shaker Hoods, &c,
comprising full lines of all new styles, making the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK to be found West of the sea board, most of which was purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought of the best houses in the Atlantic cities.

ESTABLISHED 1760
PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.
(Formerly 42 Chambers street, New York.)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz.:
BROWN SNUFF.
Maccaboy, Demigros, Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Natchitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.
☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.
TOBACCO.
[illegible]
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS;
Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 646.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

JOHN GRAY,
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles,
Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.
Nos. 15 Fulton and 205 Front Streets,
New York.

LEDUC & GIBBS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—At Brand's, [illegible] Gallery, 160 Lake street, [illegible] and better Carte de Visites than can be had elsewhere in Chicago.

WANTED—A few more Boarders are wanted. [illegible] on State street, No. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately. A young man wanted as Clerk in a Dry Goods Store, at Michigan City. [illegible] Call between the hours of [illegible] Wednesday next, at the office of [illegible] corner of South Clark and North streets. [illegible] DICT.

WANTED—Hymenial. A gentleman of [illegible] from the East, [illegible] desires to seek a [illegible] corresponding with some lady [illegible] like disposition with himself. Please address [illegible] POL," in care of Box 4460 P. O.

WANTED—A Book-keeper's situation in a Commission House, by a man of many years experience, who can satisfy any one needing his services of his competency [illegible] Address P. O. Box 3681.

WANTED.—A young man, [illegible] acquainted with American [illegible] book-keeping in wholesale business, [illegible] year been engaged in an American [illegible] likes to find a place of same kind. Address [illegible] cago Tribune.

WANTED—To rent with board, unfurnished rooms on the second floor, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, in a quiet house in a private family, on [illegible] convenient to the street cars, [illegible] walk from the Post Office, and where the advantages both of city and country are combined in a degree seldom surpassed in the heart of a city [illegible] Address "BLACKSTONE," through the Chicago Post Office—giving references.

WANTED—Mill Wrights. None but good workmen need apply. [illegible] BAXTER & CO., Chicago Mill Furnishing [illegible] my23-c328-3t

WANTED—A Boy about sixteen years old, to learn the [illegible] For particulars, inquire of [illegible] Lake street.

WANTED—In a wholesale Hat, Cap and Straw Goods house, an experienced PACKER. None other need apply. [illegible] WHITTEMORE & CO., 37 Lake st.

WANTED—500 Cavalry Horses for which the highest price will be paid, at American Express Co.'s Stables, [illegible] my23-c307-6t

WANTED.—The subscriber would like to treat with some young man who is well acquainted with the city Wood and Coal trade, and who is of unexceptionable character and some capital. Apply to Box 4163 P. O., or at [illegible] politan Block.

WANTED—A situation as Clerk or Book-keeper in a store or elsewhere, by a young man who understands book-keeping by single and double entry, and can produce testimonials of good moral character, if required. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address "D. F.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—$5,000 worth of second-hand Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry and Furs, for which I will pay the highest price. Ladies and gents having any of the above named articles to dispose of, will please call at [illegible] South Wells street, two doors from [illegible] address M. PFLAUM, P. O. Box 1180. [illegible] by Mrs. Pflaum.

WANTED—$75 a month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Me.

$60 A MONTH! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other new, useful and curious articles. 15 circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

WANTED.—A lady recently deprived of a home, would like to make arrangements for board in some pleasant family where she can realize the comforts of a home, and in remuneration for the same, would assist in sewing, or would act in capacity as housekeeper, and companion to an invalid lady, or would not object to teaching the English branches and the rudiments of music. Please address Miss "LINCOLN," Tribune Office, stating place of interview, appointing any time after [illegible] in May.

WANTED—An agent in every County in the West, to sell Clough's [illegible] Sugar Evaporator. Also, a few reliable men to canvass for sale of Rights, to whom a liberal percentage will be given. O. B. & P. A. [illegible] Wisconsin.

WANTED—(Knitting Machines) Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can earn $5 to $20 per week with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price complete, $25. [illegible] Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. Send for circulars and samples (send stamps.) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, [illegible] 130 Lake street, Chicago. mh6-a86-3m

WANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Great Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott, the most widely attractive and popular historical writer of the age. First volume now ready. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. Over 10,000 copies already sold. Circulars giving all necessary information in regard to the work, terms to agents, &c., mailed free. Call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Post Office Box 386.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One of the best Meat Markets on the West side, for sale at a bargain. The present owner is going to the country. Apply at 336 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—At Wright & Co.'s Livery Stable, a Horse, Buggy and Harness—separately or together. Horse one of the best drivers in the city, not afraid of the cars, and stands without hitching. 164 Michigan street.

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on Tyler street, between Rucker and Aberdeen. House has 7 apartments; [illegible] cheap for cash. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Hotel for sale or rent. The popular and well known Hotel known as the Judson House, in the [illegible] town, is now offered for sale or [illegible] SAWTELLE, VERE & CO., 46 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE.—Forty-eight feet [illegible] with two small houses, on [illegible] of the Richmond House. [illegible] House and Barn, on the West side, [illegible] quire of ALONZO RICHMOND, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A splendid Farm situated in Peoria County, [illegible] hundred and fifty-two acres, [illegible] an excellent stream [illegible] farming implements and stock [illegible] Chillicothe, Peoria Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—One hundred feet [illegible] South Clark street, at the corner of [illegible] WILLIAMS, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. my17-c14-1m

To Rent.

TO RENT—House No. 192 South Green street, a two story frame, with barn, [illegible] contains all the modern improvements. Apply to PETER BRUST. [illegible]

TO RENT.—Hotel to rent, with furniture for sale. One of the best [illegible] in the city of Chicago. The house and [illegible] complete order, and doing a profitable business. [illegible] HOTEL, P. O. Box 2031.

TO RENT—Lake street store. The four-story brick store, No. 56 Lake street. Apply to ORRINGTON LUNT, No. 34 Dearborn street, up-stairs.

TO RENT—Tenements in the new block on Elm street, corner of Clark [illegible] all modern improvements. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., [illegible] Lasalle streets.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE. —Store No. 93 Lake street, [illegible] basement, [illegible] DREW J. BROWN, 31 Clark street.

Lost.

LOST—On the 5th inst., FLORENCE HALL, seven years of age. [illegible] who will return her [illegible] WALLACE & HOLMES, Grove street, near [illegible]

LOST—On Sunday morning, from [illegible] City Limits, one Bay Horse, [illegible] low in the back, and [illegible] The finder will be liberally rewarded for [illegible] WALLACE & HOLMES, Grove street, near Ogden.

LOST—Strayed from the subscriber, on the 1st day of May, a black and white spotted Cow. Her horns turned in, has a white spot on her forehead, a small white spot on one of her hind legs. [illegible] will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—$10 Reward. Strayed from the subscriber, on Tuesday last, [illegible] Dark Bay Mare, three years old, [illegible] a small white stripe in the face [illegible] Whoever will return the same, or give information where she may be found, will be suitably rewarded. JULIUS FREIDT, 31 West Randolph. my15-c714-3t

LOST—On Friday, probably in the neighborhood of North Dearborn [illegible] Clark street, an English Lever Gold Watch, [illegible] and gold chain attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Tribune Office.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen [illegible] fine board and pleasant rooms [illegible] 274 South Madison street. [illegible] day boarders will be taken. [illegible]

BOARDING—Four large rooms with closets to let with board [illegible] best location near the Lake, in a quiet, home-like family. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Wanted—In a private family, accommodation for two persons [illegible] particulars address P. O. Box 3184.

BOARDING—Three [illegible] rooms to let, with board, at 13 [illegible]

BOARDING—Furnished [illegible] furnished suite of rooms, [illegible] Day boarders also accommodated.

BOARDING.—A very [illegible] suit of front rooms, and a few day boarders [illegible] with board, at 168 [illegible] street.

Strayed.

STRAYED—On Sunday last, [illegible] the Chicago City [illegible] County [illegible]

STOLEN—From [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year.......... $10 [illegible]
Daily, delivered in city, per week [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year [illegible]
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00) [illegible]
" 4 copies [illegible]
" 10 copies [illegible]
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club [illegible]
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
☞ There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1863.

VICKSBURG.

Our dispatches give us nothing [illegible] from Vicksburg, save what must inevitably be gathered from the tenor of [illegible] news, and the sharp, gallant, and decisive preceding events they chronicle. The [illegible] latest news is that there was silence at Vicksburg as the last steamer, whose advices reach us, swept up around the bend for her trip to Cairo. Study the situation up to that time. Grant and his five [illegible] victorious army had closely invested the place, and had even turned the guns of the captured first line of works, upon the rebel water batteries below. In the river Porter's gallant tars were flying the town with shot and shell. All was confusion, alarm and disorder unutterable. Following this state of things, what could silence mean, (the silence *heard* by the Hannibal, [illegible] a Hibernian might say?) What, but surrender and success? Our news stands complete up to that point. It is progressive and cumulative. Again and again had our army met the desperate foe, and every time the rebel line of defence is broken, and their hordes routed or captured. There is no staying to count the loss. The gaping ranks of our brave fellows tell of frightful work, but fresh divisions are poured in. The work goes on though thousands fall. Time to mourn the fallen and honor the dead, when the end, for which they freely gave their lives, is gained. Gained it doubtless has been.

If Vicksburg is taken, the vengeance has fallen heavily upon the first city that echoed to the sound of hostile cannon in this rebellion. Three months before the attack on Sumter, and four days after the formal secession of the State of Mississippi, on January 9th, 1861, (the first to follow South Carolina) a frantic and crazy crew of artillerists calling themselves the Quitman Battery planted their field pieces on the bluff at Vicksburg, and on Tuesday the 13th, brought to the first river steamer, the A. O. Tyler. She has, by the way, in very pretty retributive justice, been transformed into a Federal Gunboat, and has avenged herself nobly on the rebels. At that time was just established the blockade on peaceful travel on the Mississippi. Established, too, when yet all the States bordering on the river, save the State of Mississippi, were still in the Union. The act should have due prominence in the history of the rebellion. At that time the press of the country were receiving Associated Press dispatches from the South, and the act of Gov. Pettus and his crazy Vicksburg gunners was thus recorded in our columns of the 13th:

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 12, 1861.—Artillery was ordered to Vicksburg this morning by Gov. Pettus, to hail and bring to all passing boats.

What State action thus impudently inaugurated, the Confederate authorities adopted and made even more formal by establishing, in February 1861, a Custom House near the State line of Mississippi, at Nelne's Landing, a piece of pompous absurdity that had only short lived duration, the rebel batteries proving that nothing less brazen than a brass cannon could carry out the rebellious farce of restrictions upon river trade. It is not the time now to draw up, in their order, the succeeding events pertaining to the blockade and Federal movements to break it. Such will best be given when the recital can be crowned with the known fact of complete success. But it is against precisely such a point, and bearing such prestige of infamy, that this fierce and resistless tide of war has been turned, and if the site of Vicksburg be cleared of all sign of human habitation and sown with salt, it were a retribution none too severe for a city the earliest to turn to the parricidal work of armed rebellion.

Of the effect of the fall of Vicksburg columns might be written. It breaks the back of the rebellion. It opens, before the troops of the Northwest the long closed channel of the Mississippi. It cuts in twain the rebel territory. Louisiana half halting between the relics of rebel pride, and the remembrances of the old Union, is permanently severed from contaminating alliance. With Texas and Arkansas rebels, our leaders make short work. Mississippi has been penetrated and riddled by our recent movements. Grierson has traversed its entire length. Grant has swept a broad arc studded with brilliant victories.

Preliminary to all this success on her soil we have adopted the better wisdom, denied to our blindness earlier in the war. We are now ready to make use of the true Union men of the South without considering their color. Mississippi offers us from a loyal black population of 400,000, the stalwart material for an army which will not only keep rebel white men in awe, but give direction and hold in check the energies of the joyous freedmen themselves.

The fall of Vicksburg is the event for which the war has waited. The rebels could better have spared Richmond and every prominent port on the seaboard. That would only have been striking the scales from her armor; this plants a deadly wound in the very heart of rebellion. Our next issue must furnish the crowning event, for which it will be better to let the excess of enthusiasm wait. All is going on well. Grant has done nobly. His noble Western army has made itself immortal. The cap-stone of the column [illegible] this is in place, but the record has not yet reached us. Patience yet a little while.

FROM MEXICO.

Important dispatches announce both on French and Mexican authority, that the siege of Puebla has been raised, and Forey has withdrawn the French army eighty miles, with no prospect of resuming operations until fall, his force requiring to be entirely reconstructed. The Mexicans are jubilant and in funds, having captured a French supply train with one million dollars, destined for the pay of troops. Altogether the affairs of Gaul in the land of the Montezumas are gliding on as poorly as the most devout admirer of the Monroe doctrine could desire.